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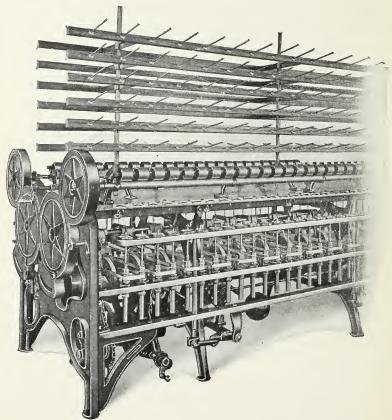
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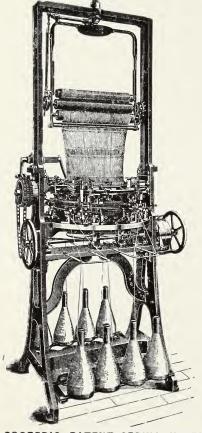
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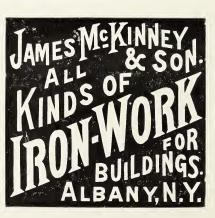
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A. R. Conover			•	•	1913
4.0		·		•	1910
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		•	•	•	1896—1904
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C. A. W. Platt .				·	1915
	OBODE	m A DIDO			2020
7 34 3 1 m	SECRE	TARIES			7004 7000
J. Melvin Thomas .			•		1884—1889
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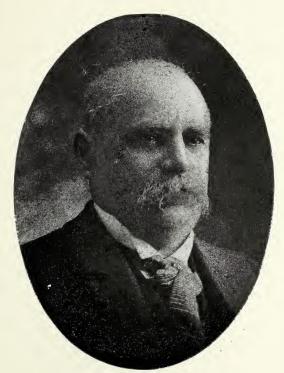


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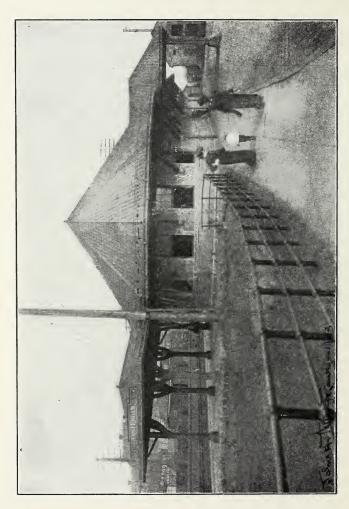
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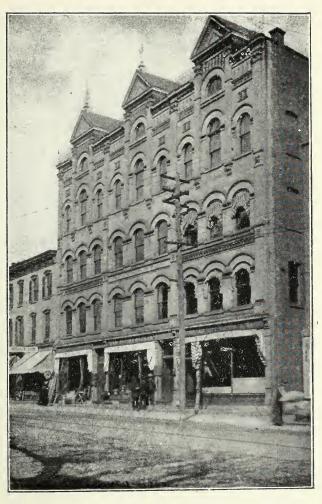
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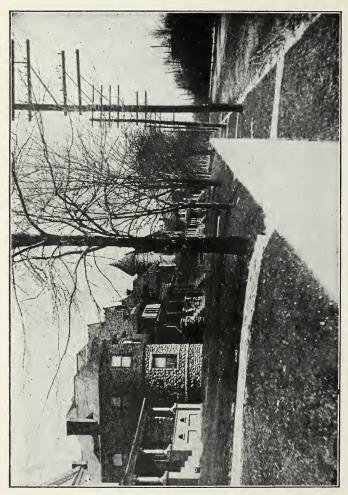




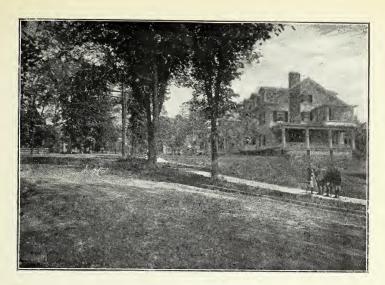
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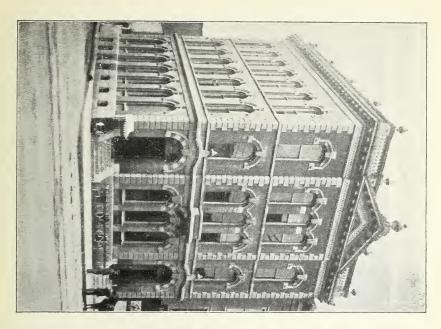
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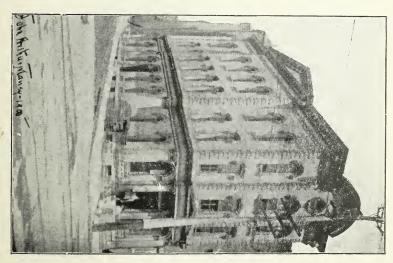


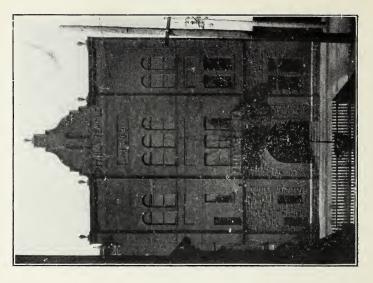
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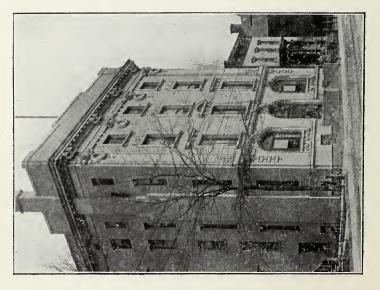


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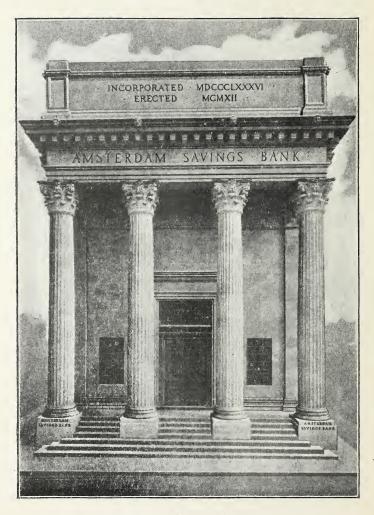




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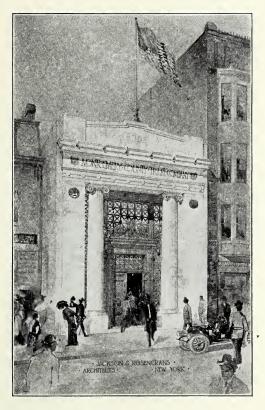
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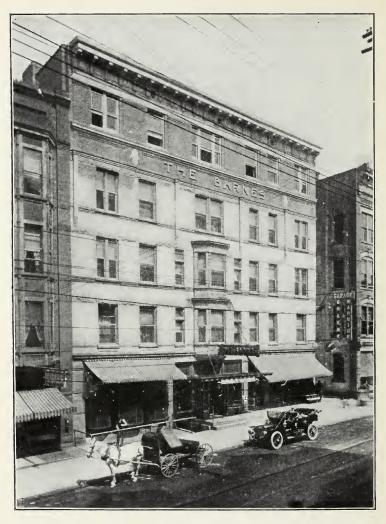
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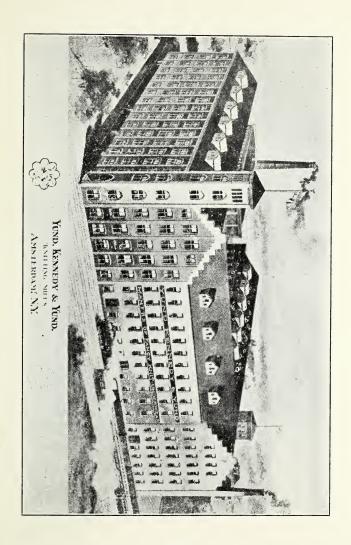
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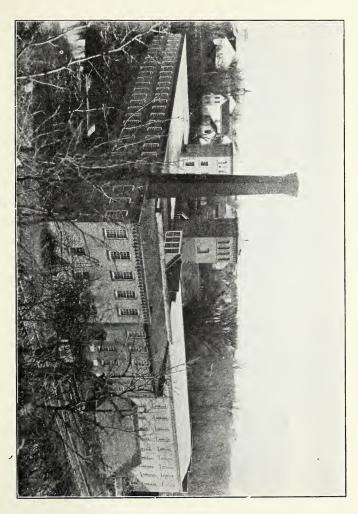
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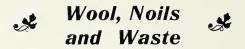
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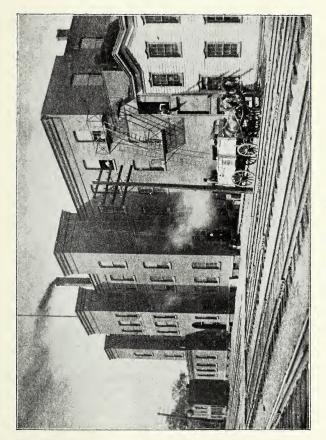
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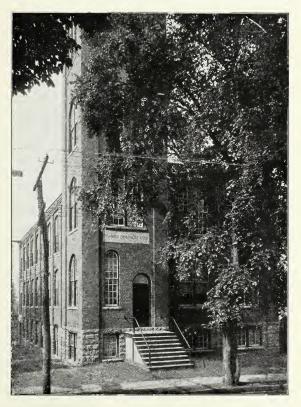
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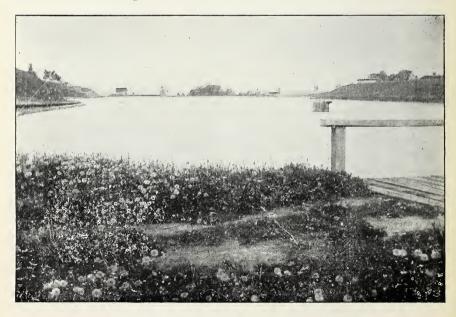
OFFICES

San Francisco Chicago

Beston Dallas



A Freighter on the Erie Canal, Amsterdam, N. Y.

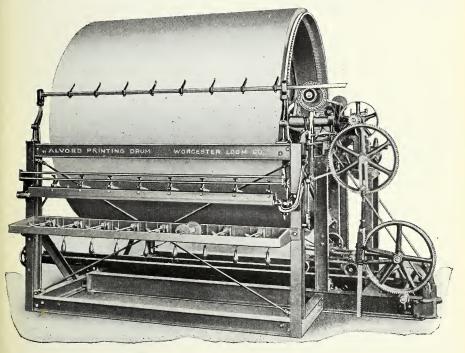


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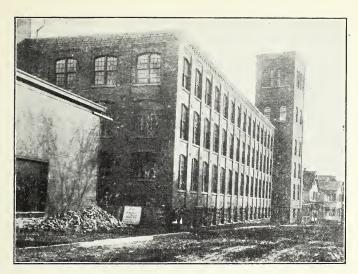
CLIFT & GOODRICH

Commission Merchants

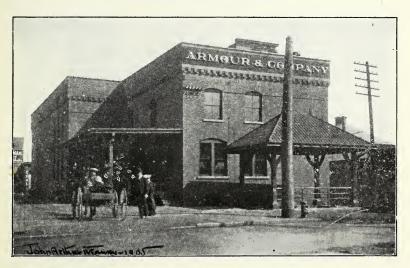
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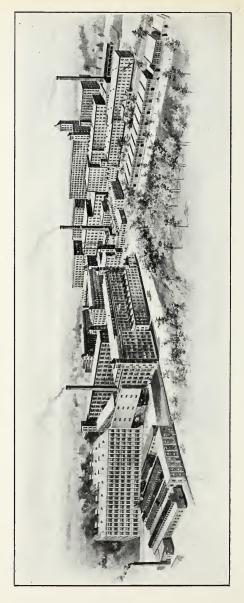
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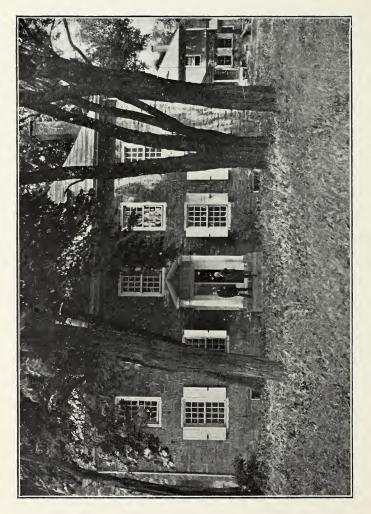
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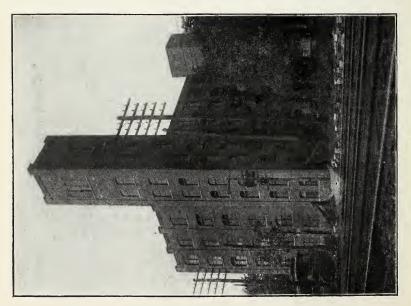
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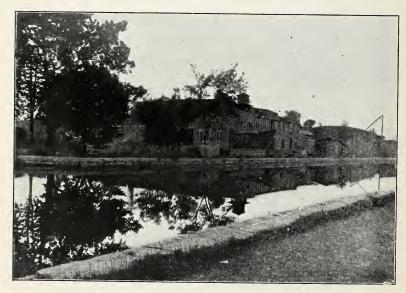
80 SOUTH STREET.

NEW YORK

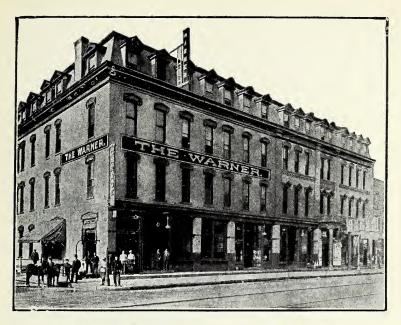
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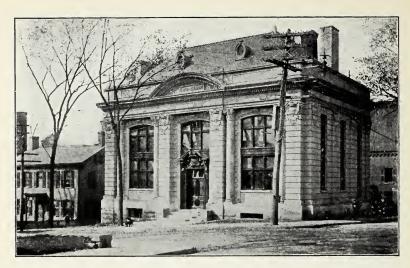
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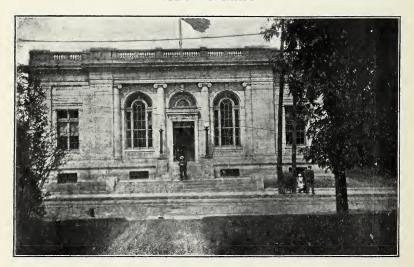
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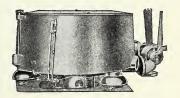
Bowler's Brewery

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

HYDRO-EXTRACTORS



OVER DRIVEN EXTRACTOR

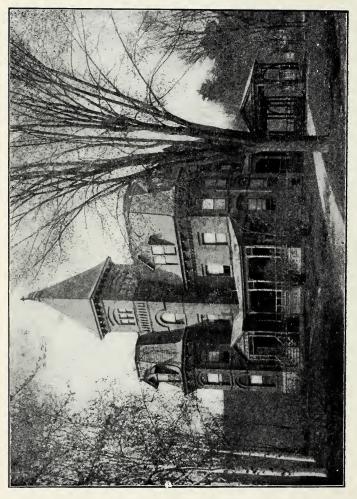


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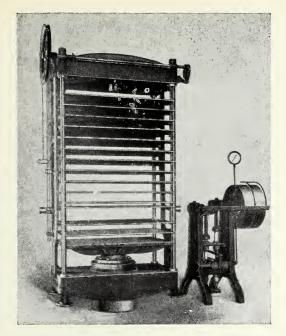
Outside of all Bobbin Mill Combinations.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

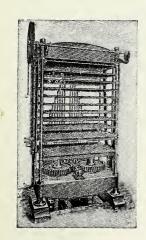
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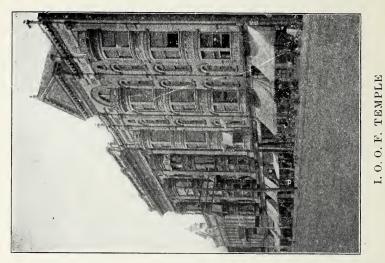
HYDRAULIC PRESSES

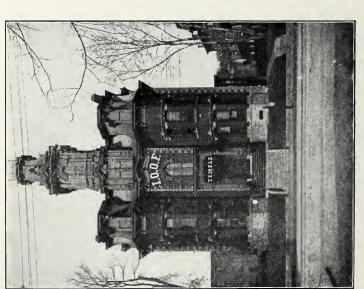
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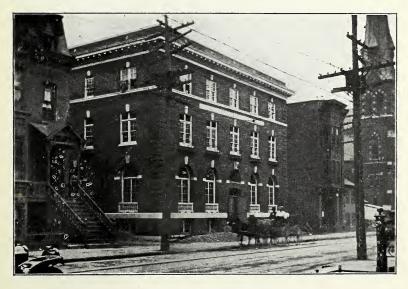
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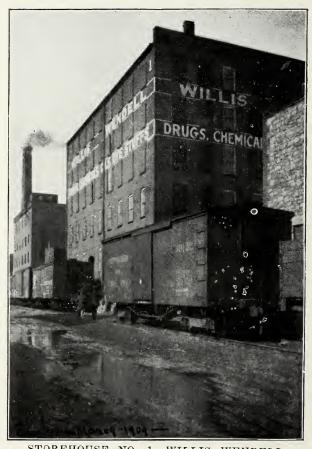




ANTLERS CLUB



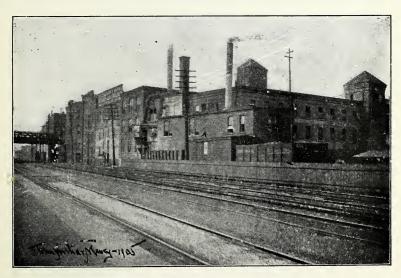
Y. M, C. A. BUILDING



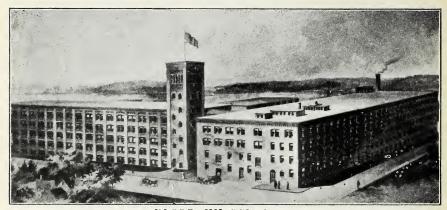
STOREHOUSE NO. 1, WILLIS WENDELL



THE W. S. SHULER SPRING SHOP



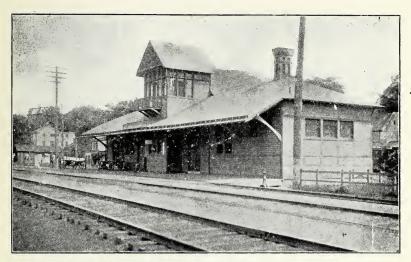
THE CHALMERS BUTTON SHOP



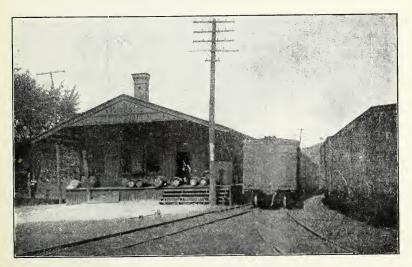
BLOOD KNITTING CO.



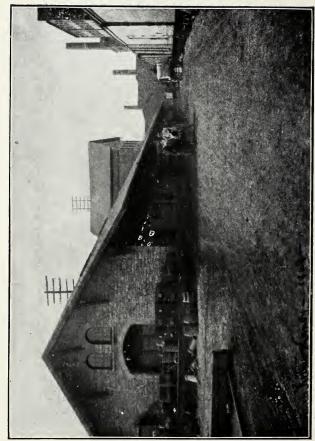
DYEHOUSE OF BLOOD KNITTING CO.



WEST SHORE STATION



WEST SHORE FREIGHT HOUSE



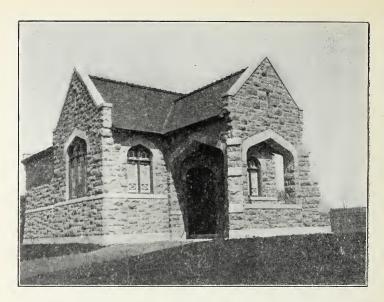
NEW YORK CENTRAL FREIGHT HOUSE



Green Hill Cemetery Gates



Green Hill Cemetery
105



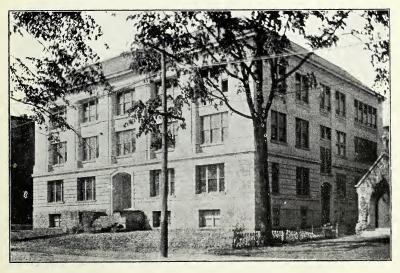
Receiving Vault, Fair View



Children's Home, Amsterdam, N. Y.

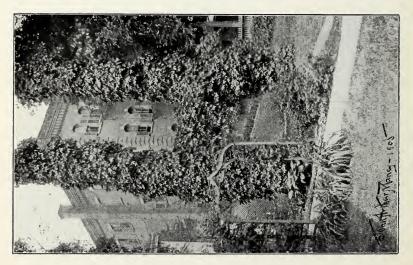


Eighth Ward School



The New High School







Guy Park Avenue School



Milton Avenue School



St. Mary's School and Rectory



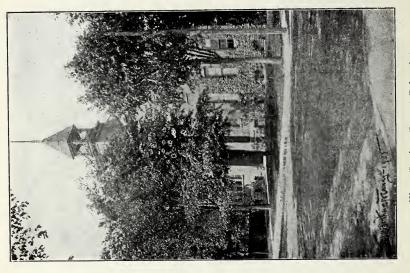
The Fifth Ward School
110

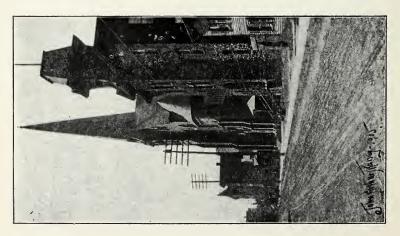


The Fourth Ward School



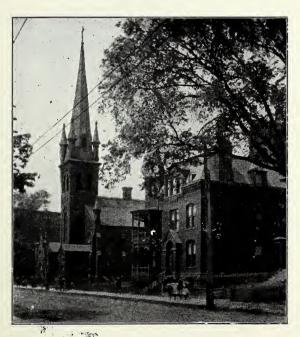
Arnold Avenue School







St. Mary's School

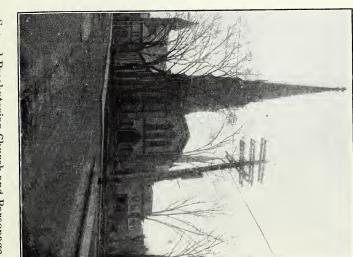


St. Mary's Church and Rectory

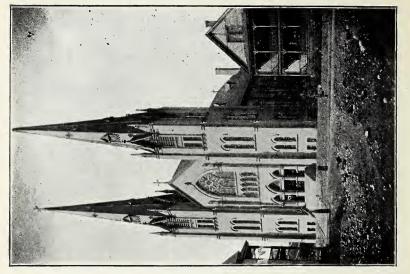


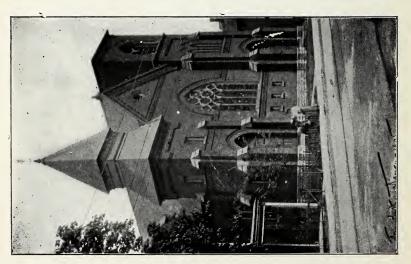
ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH



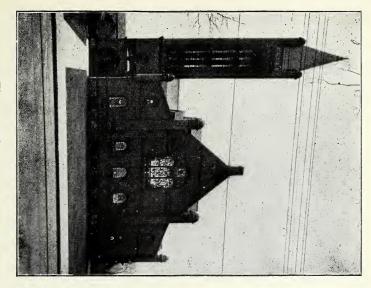


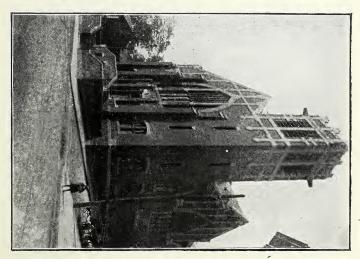
Second Presbyterian Church and Parsonage



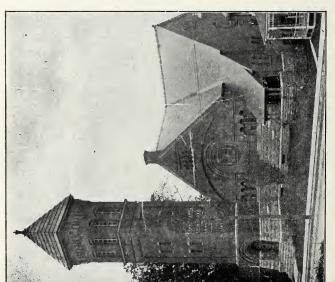




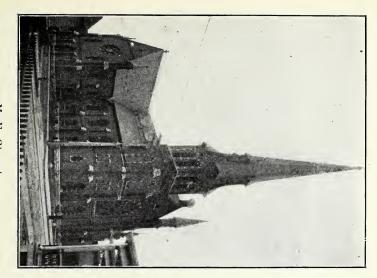


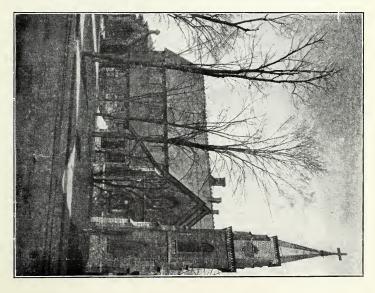






Emmanuel Presbyterian Church







The Forest Avenue Methodist Church



Residence of Van B. Wheaton



Residence of A. R. Conover



Residence of William McCleary
121







Residence of Charles E. French, Locust Avenue



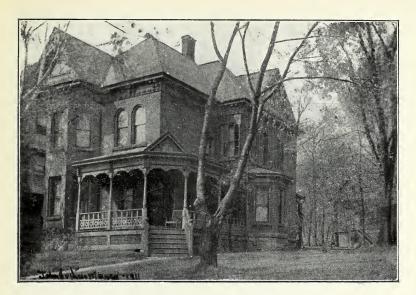
Residence of Dr. Charles F. Stover



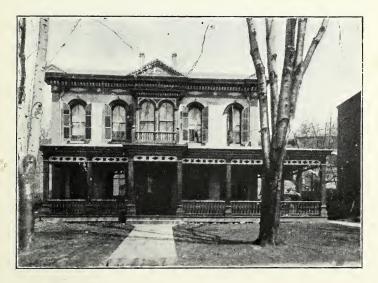
Residence of Hon. Samuel Wallin



Residence of James T. Sugden 124



Residence of N. B. Smith



Residence of Julius Wasserman



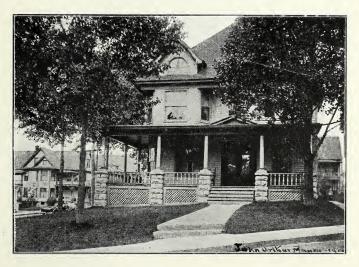
Residence of John R. Blood



Residence of Fred Aschoff



Residence of William K. Clark



Residence of James W. Ferguson



Residence of Charles Mark



Residence of Karl Mark 128



Residence of D. B. Van Aken



Residence of Kuno B. Schotte 129



Residence of Theodore J. Yund



Residence of W. W. Marsden



Residence of Lewis E. Harrower



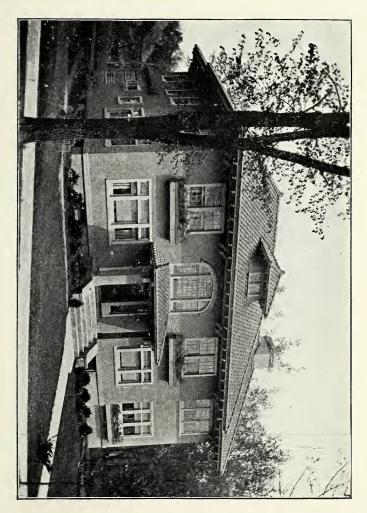
Residence of Edward L. Schmidt



Residence of Lauren Kellogg



Residence of John E. Clancy

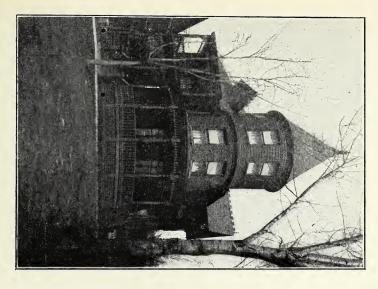


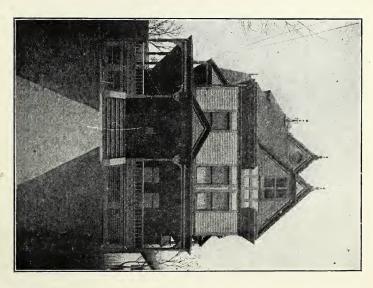


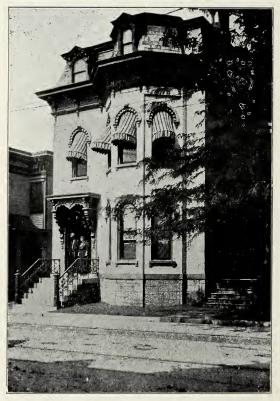
Residence of George H. Maus



Residence of John Barnes



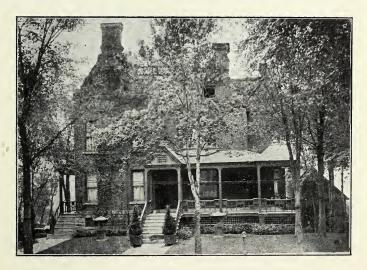




Residence of Dr. H. M. Hicks



Residence of J. S. Van Derveer



Residence of Charles C. Yund
137



Residence of Harvey Chalmers



Residence of H. L. Reed
· 138

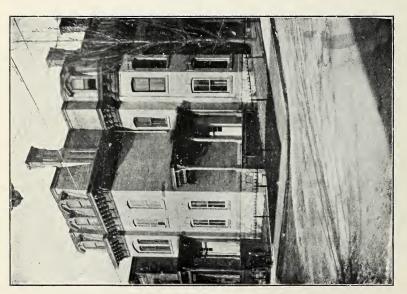


Residence of Edward A. McCaffrey



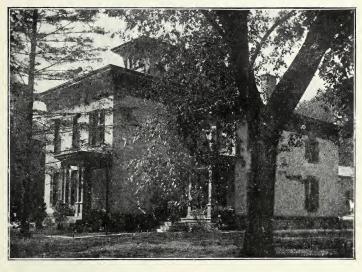
Residence of Jacob L. Wagenheim







Residence of D. W. Chalmers



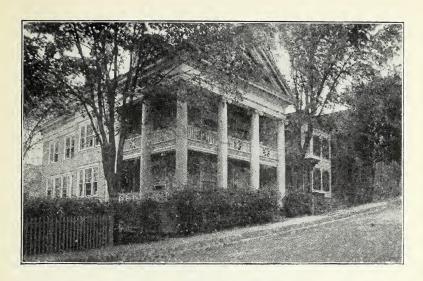
Residence of Clarence J. Stewart



Residence of J. H. Dealy



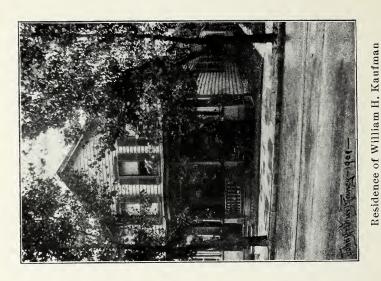
Residence of Francis Morris



Residence of Alvin H. Cromwell



Residence of Herbert Shuttleworth





144



Residence of Thomas Kennedy



Residence of C. A. W. Platt



Residence of D. J. Crouse



Residence of Dater Shaul 146

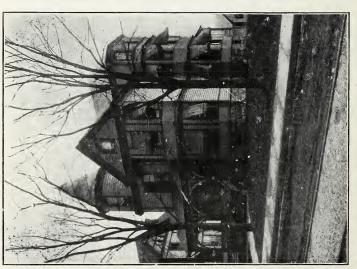


Residence of J. N. Walter



Residence of Dr. L. H. Finch







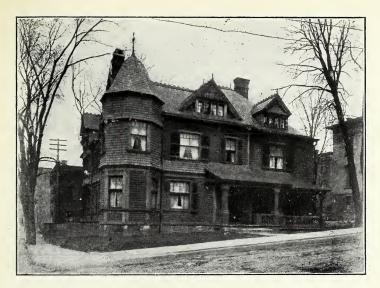
Residence of Arthur Carpenter



Residence of C. Van Buren



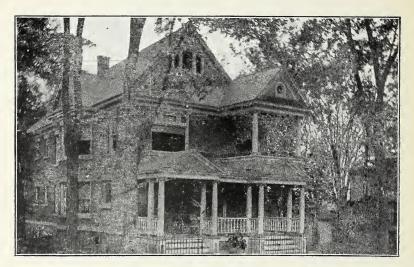
Residence of Isaac Mark



Residence of John K. Stewart



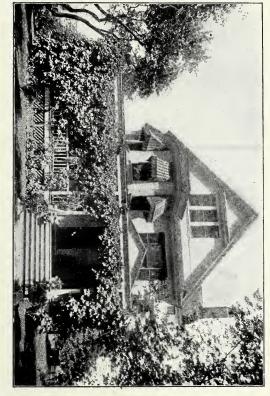
Residence of E. Warner Leavenworth
151



Residence of Daniel J. Herrick



Residence of Albert G. Hall 152



Residence of William J. Kline



Residence of Henry W. Grieme



Residence of John G. DeGraff



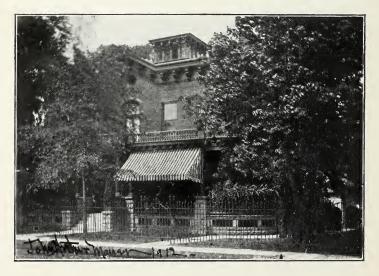
Residence of James Blood



Residence of Charles A. Hardies

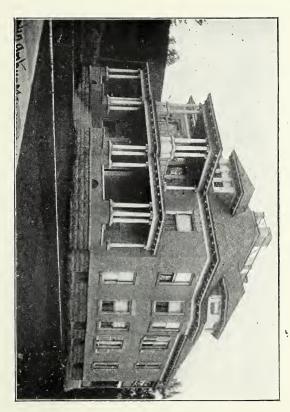


Residence of Samuel Schaffer



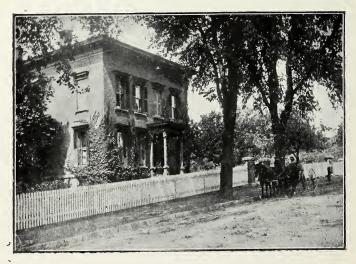
Residence of George Kellogg

156

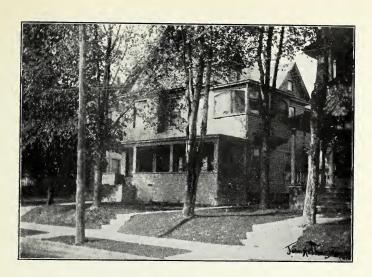




Residence of W. B. Charles



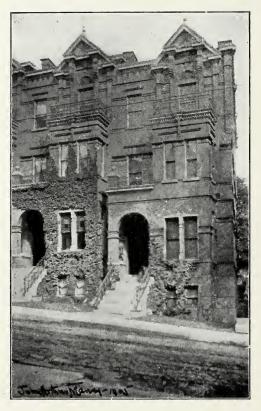
Residence of Fred Davey
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Residence of Dr. Charles F. McClumpha 159



Residence of William H. Paton

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Board of Trade of Amsterdam, New York

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This association shall be called "The Board of Trade of Amsterdam, N. Y."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

It shall have for it objects the promotion of trade; the giving a proper direction and impetus to all commercial movements; the encouragement of intercourse between business men; the improvement of facilities for transportation; the diffusion of information concerning the trade, manufacturers, and other interests of Amsterdam; the co-operation of this with similar societies in other cities, and the promotion and development of the commercial, industrial and other interests of this place.

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

The officers of this association shall consist of a President, First, Second and Third Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of nine Directors, of which Board the officers before mentioned shall be ex-officio members making, fifteen in all.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board, preserve order, appoint the necessary committees when requested by the Board, and, at the written request of ten members, to call special meetings.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

At the regular meeting in December he shall appoint three members to act as judges of the ensuing election.

ARTICLE V.

DUTY OF VICE PRESIDENTS

The Vice-Presidents in the order named in election shall, during the absence of the President, have the same power and authority as possessed by the President when present.

In the absence of both President and Vice-Presidents, the members assembled may elect a President pro tempore.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Board, as well as the proceedings of the Board of Directors. He shall collect all dues, assessments, or moneys accruing to the Board, and pay the same to the Treasurer. He shall sign all warrants drawn on the Treasurer by order of the President, keeping an accurate account of receipts and disbursements. His books and accounts shall at all times be subjected to the examination of the Board of Directors, and he shall make an annual report to the Association on the regular meeting night in January, under the direction of the Board of Directors. He shall give proper notice of all meetings of the Board, and all committees of their appointment, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Board. He shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors for dereliction of duty or improper conduct.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneyr accruing to the Board, and shall pay them out on warrants os checks drawn by the Secretary and countersigned by the President. He shall keep a regular account of moneys received and expended by him, and make a quarterly return to the Board of Directors. He shall also make an annual report of the financial affairs of the Association at the regular meeting in January in each year.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The duties of the Board of Directors shall be to take a supervisory control of the affairs of the institution, to examine accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, to fix the salaries of officers and assistants, to make estimates for the ensuing year, and decide upon all matters not provided for by the By-Laws of the Association.

QUORUM.

They shall hold monthly meetings or oftener if necessary, and shall have power to fill any vacancy in their body. Five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the first election, all officers of this Association shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, which shall be held on the regular meeting night in December of each year, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the regular meeting night in January then next ensuing, and shall hold their offices for one year from that date, or until others are elected.

ARTICLE X.

This Association shall meet at such times and places as may be provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE XI.

Any person may become a member of this Association who shall have received a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII.

No person shall be entitled to membership of this Association until he shall have paid to the Treasurer thereof an admission fee of five dollars. The annual dues of each member shall be the further sum of ten dollars, payable semi-annually, in advance, on the first day of January and July of each year.

Such admission fees and dues may, however, from time to time after the first year be changed and fixed at such amounts, respectively, as shall be determined by the By-Laws to be

adopted as herein before provided.

If any member shall be in arrears for six months dues, he shall not be entitled to participate in any meeting of the Association; and if he shall be in arrears for one year's dues, he shall, after one month's notice of such arrears and failure to pay the same, forfeit his membership in the Association; and such member can be restored only upon payment of all arrearages and the consent of two-thirds of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.

VACANCIES.

Vacancies among the officers of this Association shall be filled at the next regular meeting by ballot, the officers so elected to hold office until one month after the next annual Election.

ARTICLE XIV.

EXPULSION.

Any officer may be removed or member expelled by a twothirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting after one month's notice of such intended action.

ARTICLE XV.

QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall be a quorum of the Association to transact business.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment to this Constitution shall be proposed at a regular meeting, and shall be acted on at the next regular meeting to be approved by two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE XVII.

The fiscal year of this Association shall commence on the first day of January in each year.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Politics, Religion, etc.

Partisan politics and sectarian religion shall not be introduced in the business or deliberation of the Association.

BY=LAWS

OF THE

Board of Trade of Amsterdam, New York

ARTICLE I.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

The regular stated meetings of the Association shall be on the second Tuesday of each month at 8 P.M.

ARTICLE II.

Order of Business.

The order of business at stated meeting of the Association shall be as follows:

- 1. Minutes of previous meeting.
- 2. Communications.
- 3. Reports of Committees.
- 4. Unfinished business.
- 5. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III.

Three members shall call for yeas and nays on any question.

ARTICLE IV.

No member shall speak oftener than twice on the same subject at the same meeting, except by consent or by way of explanation.

ARTICLE V.

Motions shall be reduced to writing by the person moving, if required by the Chair.

ARTICLE VI.

The Chair shall be judge of all questions of order, subject to appeal to the meeting

ARTICLE VII.

The motion to adjourn and for the previous question shall not be debatable.

ARTICLE VIII.

No person, except members of this Association, shall be permitted to enter its rooms, except by special permission of the Board of Directors, except as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE IX.

Non-residents of the city may be introduced to the rooms of the Association by any member, for a period not exceeding one month, and the name of the person so introduced shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the rooms of the Association, together with the name of the member introducing the visitor, and the date.

ARTICLE X.

Manual.

Cushing's Manual shall be the recognized authority on Parlimentary rules.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

These By-Laws may be amended or enlarged at any time by a majority vote at any meeting after one month's notice of the proposed amendment, and the adoption of such amendment by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII.

These By-Laws may be suspended temporarily at any meeting by unanimous consent.

Charter Members

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves as Charter Members of the Board of Trade of Amsterdam, and agree to be controlled and governed by the foregoing Constitution and By-Laws:—

Lawyer Manufacturer Merchant Merchant Tourist Manufacturer

Banker Physician Merchant Manufacturer

r, Farmer Accountant ns, Merchant Banker

*James A. Miller,	Manufacturer	*H. B. Waldron,
*W. Max Reid,	4.4	*I C. Shuler, N
*John McFarlan,	44	*L. H. Young,
*L. L. Dean,	44	John J. Hand,
*J. H. Bronson,	44	*Charles D. Dean,
John K. Warnick,	44	John Chas. Miller, N
*G. H. Munson,	Insurance	*Francis Morris
Myron W. Reid,	Merchant	Edward McDonnell,
*A. A. De Forest,	Manufacturer	John Giles,
*Z. S. Westbrook,	Lawyer	*John Kellogg,
*W. H. Robb,	Phys. & Sur.	George Kellogg,
*Dan'l Carmichael,	Manufacturer	*W. R. McCowatt,
*Gardiner Blood,	"	*Stephen Sanford
J. Melvin Thomas,	44	John Sanford,
Thomas Liddle,	Coal Dealer	*William C. Sanford
*Benjamin Finlayson		*William J. Taylor,
Seymour Birch,	Insurance	John V. Riggs,
M. L. Stover,	Lawyer	George B. Stover,
John K. Stewart,	Manufacturer	*Henry Herrick, N
E. H. Finlayson,	Publisher	James H. Voorhees,
W. J. Kline,	1 451151161	*John Warner,
*M. Warnick,	Manufactrer	*T. B. Van Derveer
*John F. Morris,	Broker	*J. D. Nolan,
*O. F. Nelson,	Manufactrer	*William H. Stebbin
*J. McClumpha,	Merchant	*J. Vedder Morris,
*H. C. Storrie,	""	j. vedder Worris,
ii. C. Stollie,		

^{*}Deceased.

List of Members

Adams, Frank I. Alden, C. I. Aschoff, Fred Becker, N. C. Blood, James Barnes, John Blase, William Baird, Peter V. Blackman, W. R. Bell, William H. Brannock, J. A. Baird, Frank Blood, John R. Buchanan, Charles A. Baker, H. A. Breedon, Albert W. Blood, Frank J. Burke, Thomas Powler, Harry F. Binghem, H. H. C. Bork, Gustave H. Burr, James S. Berger, Paul E. Bartlett, Ed. O. Best, John J. Buttridge, James J. Beers, Leroy Charles, William B. Conover, Seely Cassidy, D. David Ir. Crane, Francis E. Conover, Archie R. Carpenter, W. N. Chalmers, Harvey Chalmers, A. A. Chalmers, David W. Crouse, David J. Cooper, William H. Churchill, George H.

Merchant Mgr. Edison Electric Light & Power Co. Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Manufacturer Contractor Contractor Merchant Real Estate Office Manager Contractor Manufacturer Merchant Teacher Manufacturer Manufacturer Insurance Brewer Teacher Advertiser Merchant Merchant Accountant Merchant Merchant Accountant Cotton and Wool Broker Merchant Architect Engineer Lawyer Merchant Manufacturer Manufacturer Manufacturer Manufacturer Superintendent S. Sanford & Sons

Merchant

Clark, Nelson S. (New York) Cline, James R. Carpenter, Arthur B. Clancy, John E. Campbell, A. J. Carney, John Cromwell, Alvin H. Casler, William Carpenter, Clarence E. Chase, Isaac W. Carlisle, William H. Clark, William K. Conant, James B., M. D. Conlee, Geo. D. Dealey, J. H. Dwyer, Cornelius Dwyer, Frank A. Dickson, W. W. DeGraff, John G. Davey, George Davey, Fred Dunham, Henry Dingman, Arthur H. Dutcher, Theo. S. Donnelly, Peter S. Dunn, James Dolan, Chas. F. Devendorf, E. Eugene Daye, Robert L. Delamater, O. F. DeGraff, Chas. B. DeGraff, Harry W. Ennis, Walter M. Faulds, James (retired) Finch, Dr. L. H. French, Charles E. Ferguson, James W. Friday, Fred Fick, Chas. E. Fegel, Edward D. Finlay, William S. Gardiner, James B Grieme, Henry W. Garland, John A. Greene, George V. Greene, Henry E. Gagen, John H. Goetz, George W. Gaffney, Joseph F. Gardner, Herbert P.

Merchant Accountant Merchant Retired Supt. New York Telephone Co. Merchant Knit Goods Supplies Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Accountant Physician Supt. of Chuctanunda Gas Co. Lawver Plumber Commercial Traveler Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Merchant Real Estate Bookkeeper Knit Goods Supplies Merchant Merchant Instructor Dancing Insurance Machinist Merchant Contractor Engineer. Merchant Manufacturer Physician Banker Lawyer Merchant Contractor Printer Merchant Manufacturer Architect Publisher Salesman Merchant Merchant Merchant Dentist

Manufacturer

Gilliland, Mason T. Greenland, W. B. Harrower, L. E. Holzheimer, S. Hall, Albert G. Hicks, Dr. H. M. Hill, Arthur Hatcher, George Hennessey, Wm. E. Herrick, D. D. Hays, James A. Hankin, Robert G. Hubbs, David D. Hardies, Charles Hall, Leon B. Hobbs, George W. Herrick, Wilson P. Hovemeyer, E. H. Isburg, Karl Isaacs, Jacob Innam, Harry A. Judson, Charles F. Kellogg, George Kellogg, Lauren Kline, William J. Kennedy, Thomas F. Kaufman, William H. Kreisel, John Kline, Freemen S. Kline, Gardner Keating, John J. Kelly, Walter H. Kargzus, John Konitzer, Herman J. Liddle, Thomas F. Lansing, John Lehman, D. C. Lichtman, B. H. Leavenworth, E. Warner Lindsay, John Langley, Frank J. Lum, William Lockrow, John A. Lindsay, Robert J. Marvin, Chas. A. McCaffrey, Thomas F. McCaffrey, Edward A. McCleary, William McNeir, George (New York) McClumpha, Charles F.

Gentleman Merchant Manufacturer Merchant Merchant Physician Merchant Merchant Monuments Merchant Insurance Knit Goods Supplies Salesman Lawyer Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Collector Manufacturer Manufacturer Publisher Manufacturer Merchant Merchant Lawver Publisher Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Stock Clerk Real Estate Merchant Merchant Merchant Contractor Merchant Freight Agent Merchant Lawyer Insurance Real Estate Manufacturer Merchant Merchant

McKenzie, Dr. J. E. McNally, John H. McElwain, Judson P. McCosker, Frank H. Morrell, Charles W. Morrow, Harrison T. Machold, C. B. Morris, Abram V. Morris, Francis Monoghan, Thomas F. Moore, M. D. Mabie, W. A. Morse, Fred G. Mark, Carl Mutimer, George Maus, George H. Mark, Charles Mushaw, Anthony Mourane, Joseph Mark, Isaac Marsden, William H. Morse, David E. Mains, Edgar L. Nelson, J. P. Niles, Charles L. Nadler, John Nadler, Joseph Newberger, Jacob H. O'Connor, George J. Overbough, Van H. Olender, Charles Oliver, Joseph R. Platt, C. A. W. Paton, William H. Putnam, Henry V. Perry, Walter V. Perry, W. Herbert Putnam, Henry P. Quiri, E. A. Quilhot, William K. Ripton, William A. Reed, Hollie L. Reynolds, R. E. Lee Rogers, James H. Risk, Hazlett J. Ritch, Edwin Rosselle, E. B. Sanford, John Stewart, John K. Sugden, James T. (retired)

Physician Merchant Accountant Merchant Laundry Superintendent of Schools Contractor Manufacturer Manufacturer Insurance Plumber Dentist Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Merchant Secretary Y. M. C. A. Merchant Manufacturer Merchant Merchant Merchant Life Insurance Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Superintendent Merchant Merchant Superintendent Insurance Merchant Knit Goods Supplies Merchant Real Estate Publisher Contractor Teacher Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Manufacturer Manufacturer

Stover, Charles Dr. Shaul, Dater Schmidt, Edward L. Schotte, Kuno B. Shuttleworth, Herbert Straus, David Smith, George E. Smith, Nathan B. Schaffer, Samuel Steward, Clarence D. Smith, L. C. Sherburne, Harry Smeallie, John V. Scott, James D. Stenard, Charles Sullivan, Jeremiah A., Ir. Shuttleworth, Arthur Schoeffler, Fred E. Sheehan, Edward J. Servoss, Arthur P. Silverman, A. D. Stenard, Joseph Schiller, Julius, M. D. Slater, George F. Shuler, Davis W. Turner, John J. Truett, Edward P. Tucker, Walter D. Turner, John P. Turner, Richard Underwood, C. M. Van Buren, Cornelius Van Aken, D. B. Vassel, Jack Van Derveer, F. S. Vam Valkenburgh, Duane Wasserman, Julius Warring, Charles H. Wallin, Samuel Wendell, Willis West, George W. Wilkie, John H. Wilkinson, George W. Willsey, Ernest Wagenheim, Jacob L. Wilson, Paul S. Wilson, William Walters, Joseph F. Williams, George C. Wendell, Henry H.

Physician Merchant Manufacturer Contractor Manufacturer Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Manufacturer Bonds Lawver City Treasurer Merchant Merchant Bookkeeper Manufacturer Merchant Merchant Bookkeeper Merchant Merchant Physician Merchant Manufacturer Contractor S. Sanford & Sons Merchant Contractor Contractor Architect Merchant Merchant Merchant Panker Com'ner of Public Safety Manufacturer Manufacturer Manufacturer Merchant Bookkeeper Merchant Banker Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Merchant Accountant Merchant Warnick, Harry T. Washburn, Chas. C. Wood, Ralph A. Wilson, Clarence O. Williams, J. Edwin Wood, Charles P. Wood, Samuel Wojcicki, Stephen Windbiel, J. E. Weis, Jacob Wheaton, Van B. Whytra!, Michael Yund, Charles C. Yund, Theo J. Yund, Albert H. Zierak, Albert

Merchant Manufacturer Manufacturer Merchant Banker County Treasurer Merchant Merchant Physician Merchant Merchant Contractor Manufacturer Manufacturer Merchant Merchant

JOHN VEDDER MORRIS

John Vedder Morris, a charter member of the Board of Trade, died on January 28, at his home on Spring street in this city. He had not been in the best of health for several years. Mr. Morris was born May 4, 1849, at what was then the Morris family home, at the northwestern corner of West Main street and Mohawk Place, and spent his entire life in Amsterdam. He was a son of Abram Vrooman Morris, for many years one of the leading business men and manufacturers of the city, and Rebecca (Vedder) Morris. His early education was obtained in the village schools and was supplemented with a course at the Col. Warring military school in Poughkeepsie. Returning home, he was for a time in the employ of L. Y. Gardiner, who then conducted a hardware store on East Main street. At the age of nineteen, with his brother Francis he engaged in the manufacture of cotton batting in what was then Rock City but is now the eighth ward of Amsterdam. After two years the business was sold to Brown Brothers, of Saratoga, paper manufacturers. Mr. Morris then attended a private school in Cayuga county, near Ithaca. A year later he returned to Amsterdam and entered the private bank of Morris, Phillips & Co., which had been organized by his father. In 1869 the banking firm was dissolved and the business was continued by the elder Morris, with the aid of his sons and grandsons, until a few years ago. In 1881 the partnership of A. V. Morris & Sons was formed consisting of A. V. Morris and his sons, J. V. and Francis Morris. The knitting mills which this firm established are among the largest and best in the Mohawk valley. In 1895 Abram V. Morris retired from the firm and his interests were taken over by his sons, the firm name being unchanged. A few years after Francis 2d, son of John Vedder Morris, and the sons of Francis Morris were taken into the concern, the name still remaining unchanged. J. V. Morris was a tireless worker and remarkable as a business organizer. His interests were centered in his business affairs and his home life. He gave but little attention to outside social activities, although those who knew him found him a very companionable man. He was a director of the First National Bank, a director of the Chuctanunda Gas Light Co., and was formerly vice president of the Farmers National Bank. He was a member of the Antlers and of Amsterdam Lodge, No. 101, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. January 15, 1875, Mr. Morris married Miss Maria L. Bennett, of Amsterdam, by whom he was survived, with two daughters, Mrs. Archibald M. Gilbert and Miss Elma S. Morris; one son, Francis, 2d; his brother, Francis, (who died a few months later), his step mother, Mrs. Abram V. Morriss, all of this city. and two sisters, Mrs. Spencer Kellogg and Mrs. Sidney McDougall, both of Buffalo.

The Amsterdam Evening Recorder said of Mr Morris editorially:

"Amsterdam will miss John Vedder Morris. He was a useful cit.zen who went about his own business day after day and did well everything that he had to do. He had decided opinions, but was inclined to be reticent in expressing them. He did not care for prominence and never sought nor wanted public office. His tastes were simple and quiet, and his home meant a great deal to him. He was a deeply affectionate husband and father. His nature was kindly; he was well disposed toward his fellows, and did many good deeds of which few persons knew. He spent his whole life in Amsterdam and took a keen interest in the city's growth, which has been largely aided by the business activities in which he was engaged. a man of firmly rooted integrity. A review of his career shows a large measure of achievement. His substantial qualities made up a well rounded character that won him general esteem. He was worthy of trust in all the relations of life; he did not shrink from any duty, but performed it promptly and thoroughly. Such men as Mr. Morris help to give the right tone to their community; they do not thrust themselves forward, but are on hand when needed, and are of service in many ways. As time goes by, more and more will it be seen how much of a part Mr. Morris played in Amsterdam's affairs, in spite of his evident desire to remain in the background. His influence was always for good and will continue to manifest itself in the lives of those who were nearest to him and are most afflicted by his passing."

IN MEMORIAM

By the death of John Vedder Morris, the Board of Trade loses one of its charter members, who was deeply interested in the welfare of the organ-

ization and in its work for the development of the city.

He was one of the men of sound business ability, careful judgment and force of character who have built up Amsterdam to its present enviable position as a prosperous city of substantial resources. His conduct was guided by right principles and whatever he did was done well. He won the approval of his fellow men, and occupied a high place in the esteem of the community. His tastes were quiet and his home had for him a stronger appeal than public places. Unostentatious in all respects, by his manner of life he set an example well worth following. He will be remembered as a business man who took no advantage of others in seeking for profits, a citizen who was never wanting when duty called, and a husband and father who was affectionate, kind and considerate. The Board of Trade desires to put itself on record as highly appreciative of his virtues, and to express its sincere sympathy for his bereaved family.

James T. Sugden William B. Charles Nathan B. Smith

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 1, 1915.

FRANCIS MORRIS

Francis Morris, president of the First National Bank of Amsterdam, senior member of the firm of A. V. Morris & Sons, operating the most important knit goods industry in the city, and a lifelong resident of An sterdam, died on April 9, 1915, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Like his brother, John Vedder Morris, who preceded him to the grave by a few months, he was a charter member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Morris was born in Amsterdam April 26, 1851, and was the second of two sons born to Abram Vrooman and Rebecca Vedder Morris. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Amsterdam, followed by a course in the Col. Warring military school in Poughkeepsie. At the age of 17, with his brother, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton batting in what was then Rock City. After two years the business was sold to Brown Brothers of Saratoga, paper manufacturers, and Mr. Morris entered the banking business with his father. The partnership of A. V. Morris & Sons in the knit goods business, consisting of A. V. Morris and his two sons, Francis and John Vedder, was formed in 1881.

Francis Morris was also largely interested in real estate. He was one of the first directors of the Amsterdam City National Bank, and when the private Morris bank was discontinued and the family interests became allied with the First National Bank, he was made its president, in which position he continued until his death. Of a home-loving disposition, Mr. Morris took but little part in political, fraternal or civic movements, although always recognized as one of Amsterdam's best citizens, whose advice was sought on all problems of importance which confronted the municipality, or the Republican party, of which he was a staunch supporter. He was for a long time a vestrym an of St. Ann's church, and was a member of the Antlers and of Amsterdam Lodge, No. 101, Benevolent and

Protective Crder of Elks.

September 30, 1874, Mr. Morris married Miss Mary Eleanor Blood, daughter of Eenjamin Paul Blood, who survived him, with their four childdren, Rebecca M., wife of John L. Voorhees, Abram V., George K. and Lewis Morris, all of Amsterdam; two sisters, Mrs. Spencer Kellogg and Mrs. Sidney McDougall, both of Buffalo, and his stepmother, Mrs. Abram V. Morris, Sr. He also left seven grandchildren, Agnes Nisbet, Rebecca Mary and Nancy Nisbet, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Morris; Francis and Dorothy, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Morris, and Mary Eleanor and Margaret, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Voorhees.

The Evening Recorder of Amsterdam said of Mr. Morris editorially: "Francis Morris was born and always lived in Amsterdam. He was one of the best known men of the city and was thoroughly representative

of the spirit which has made it what it is in the industrial world. He was full of energy; he was courageous, steadfast, well balanced, clear headed, and prompt in decision. His passing from earth's scenes and activities leaves a void, the extent of which it is difficult at first to realize, because what he did was done without flurry or ostentation.

"The Morris family, of which he was one of the leading members, has been identified with Amsterdam from the earliest days of the community and has helped very largely in the upbuilding of the city. His death leaves only the younger generation of the family, but the survivors have already manifested, in good measure, the sterling traits which have made the name

of Morris respected in the Mohawk valley and beyond.

"To many persons, the death of Mr. Morris will cause deep sorrow. While he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, and was not effusive in friendship, his was a friendly nature. He did kind things, again and again, for persons whom he liked. The whole city esteemed him. He loved his home and his kindred; his tastes were quiet; politics had no charms for him and he avoided publicity. He went on, cay by day, doing his duty as he saw it and devoting himself, in henorable fashion, to business pursuits. He was a good husband, father, neighbor and citizen. He enjoyed life; he looked on the bright side; his hearty laugh was cheering to all who heard it; his influence was beneficial in different ways; he was one of the men who, by doing things rather than talking about them, encourage others to better living and more successful methods.

"Said John Burroughs the other day: 'Keep cheerful and mind your own business.' This was Francis Morris' rule. He followed it through life. It was helpful both to him and to those among whom his lot was cast. He was bread in his views and generous in his sympathies; his was a well rounded character and his memory will be kept green, through the changes of many years, by his kinsfolk and friends, and by the community in which

he played so useful a part."

IN MEMORIAM

Amsterdam has suffered a great loss by the death of Francis Morris. He was a man of upright life, strong common sense and good business judgment. His greeting was cordial and back of it was sincerity. He held his fellow men in high esteem, but he cared most of all for his home, where his truest happiness was to be found. He was a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, a staunch friend and a loyal citizen. He believed in progress but he was not deceived by the counterfeits of it that had only self-interest behind them. As a manufacturer, he treated his employes justly and generously, regarding this as his duty and as the best course to take toward the satisfactory adjustment of the problems arising from the relations of capital and labor. He spent all his life in Amsterdam and was keenly interested in the welfare of the city. A charter member of the Board of Trade, he was ready at all times to aid in its work. He had marked influence for good in the community. His substantial qualities combined in a well rounded

character that made him eminently worthy of the prominent place he occupied in this city and the Mohawk valley. Men like him are the backbone of America. They show this country at its best and give it faithful and valuable service. Sympathizing with the sorrowing family, the Board of Trade desires to place on record its warm regard for this excellent man, whose life and work entitle him to grateful and enduring remembrance.

John K. Stewart William McCleary Charles E. French

Amsterdam, N. Y., May 1, 1915.

Building Operations in 1914

The year 1914 in passing left substantial betterments to the city. Notable among them were the pavement of West Main street, which makes an attractive thoroughfare through and out of the city; the completion of the local barge canal dock; the completion, fully appointed, of the Y. M. C. A. building. A start was made on the new river bridge in place of the old one, built in 1876, which was partially carried away by a flood two years ago.

Conspicuous among the business structures erected in the city during the year is the Mark building, with its handsome frontage on East Main and Church streets. On Market street the most notable change is in the demolition of the antiquated Sturtevant building and the construction in its place of a sightly four story building for business and amusement. The enlargement of the Fownes silk mill is important in the line of factory structures, and yet more so the completion of the concrete building for the dye works and other purposes of the mills of Sanford & Sons, Incorporated.

The McCleary, Wallin & Crouse Company has constructed a big boiler house and turbine room. Work on other business houses—enlargements and improvements—also new dwellings and additions to many built in previous years, with the above named larger establishments, called for 201 permits on the books of the building inspector. The number for 1913 was 195, which was exactly the same number as in 1912, singular as it may seem. About twenty houses for four families were built; a few for six families and other few for only one household. But the great

majority of dwellings built during 1914 were for two families.

The Amsterdam Broom Company built a storehouse to meet the growing demands of its business. John Carney is the owner of a new building of stores and flats on upper Market street. Beside the extensive work on West Main street, brick pavements were laid on the middle sections of Wall and Bayard streets and on the western section of Grove street. The cutting down of the roadway ridge on upper Church street is a good improvement. No new sewer work was done during the year if we except the storm sewer on the Northampton road. The congregation of the Sons of Israel exchanged its old property on Grove street, with a money consideration, for the Germania Hall of the Turnverein Fortschritt, corner of Grove and Liverty streets.

The most important new dwelling for the year is the remodeled residence of John Sanford on Church street, which when completed, will be one of the handsomest mansions in the Mohawk valley. The enlargement, with fine architectural development, of the house of Harvey Chalmers on Division street, makes a notable improvement on that thoroughfare, as also does the residence built by Francis Morris for his son-in-law, John L.

Voorhees, opposite on the same street.

There is no truer indication of the condition of a city than the extent to which the building of dwellings and business structures is going on. In this respect Amsterdam, in 1914, made a remarkably good showing.

Work for the Year

The work of the Board of Trade has gone on persistently and steadily during the past year. Not very much has been accomplished, perhaps, in the way of visible and tangible results, but the board and its officers and committees have been looking out faithfully, nevertheless, for the welfare of Amsterdam. And efforts which so far have been unrewarded

are likely to bear fruit in the near future.

William B. Charles, the present congressman from this district, was chairman of the 1914 committee on new industries, and in this capacity inquired carefully into a number of propositions, but found none that appeared worthy of serious consideration. Isaac Mark, chairman of the same committee for this year, did all in his power to induce the Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company to remain in Amsterdam. A definite offer was made to the directors of the company, in the hope of inducing them to continue business in this city, but they had already decided to remove their plant and could not be induced to change their plans.

The public amusement committee did good work in the summer of 1914, the chairman, Henry V. Putman, ably assisted by Alvin H. Cromwell, arranging for a series of band concerts which were greatly enjoyed by the people of Amster-

dam.

The list of members of the organization was notably increased during the year by the admission of the clergymen of the city as honorary members. The Fashion Show, which did much to stimulate trade in Amsterdam, was assisted by the board with a contribution of \$100. To the Safety First campaign, \$50 was contributed.

At the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference last year, the

Board of Trade was represented by James T. Sugden. Early in the present year, the directors of the board discussed the water rates then under consideration by the common council. and President Conover appointed a committee, with John K. Stewart as chairman, to inquire into the proposed rates and report at a meeting to be held by the board later, to which it was decided to invite the taxpayers of the city. The report of the committee, which was duly presented at a very largely attended meeting, was against the new rates. After a very lively discussion, in which a number of citizens and city officials took part, the meeting voted against the proposed schedule of rates and also against an increase at the present time in the limit of the municipal tax budget. Some time afterward a new water rate schedule was prepared by a committee of citizens appointed by the mayor, and adopted by the common council.

The board held a special meeting which was addressed by Allen S. Merchant, manager of the Montgomery County Farm

Bureau, and adopted a resolution endorsing his work.

For the coming year projects are under consideration which promise well for Amsterdam and should give the people of the city renewed confidence in the zeal in their behalf of the Board of Trade.

Some Facts About Amsterdam

Rents are moderate and sanitary conditions excellent.

Land at reasonable prices is available for homes or for factory sites.

The city cares for its own with library, hospitals and phil-

anthropic bodies.

An inexhaustible supply of pure water is a privilege for household purposes and serves as one reason for the excellent health of the city.

Amsterdam would welcome new industries, especially

those that would give employment to men.

Amsterdam has over forty fraternal and social organizations. Buildings for the fraternities include the I. O. O. F. Temple, the Pythian Temple and the Elks Building, all three

of which are ornaments to the city.

Amsterdam is thirty-three miles west of Albany on the Mohawk River, now being converted into the barge canal. It is traversed by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. It is easy to get out of Amsterdam or get into the city, and just as easy to ship or receive freight.

Amsterdam's schools are unsurpassed in the state.

The annual output of the manufacturing establishments of the city runs well up into the millions. Thousands of working people find employment in Amsterdam at good wages.

It's a good town to live in and a good town to work in, and no more contented people can be found anywhere than

those of Amsterdam..

Amsterdam and the Barge Canal

Amsterdam is looking forward with eagerness and enthusiasm to the opening of the barge canal. This industrial city of 35,000 population, with products yearly that run well up into the millions and are in demand all over the civilized world, needs the best transportation facilities. It is now practically dependent on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and connecting lines. Its manufacturers must meet the railway rates for freight with such relief, in the case of what may be regarded as overcharges, as it is possible to obtain from the state public service commission and the interstate commerce commission.

Competition which will mean something will be furnished by the new waterway. No longer, when it is open and doing business, will this city be at the mercy of the railway lines. The raw materials coming to the local mills, the finished products which they send out, can be shipped largely by way of

the barge canal.

The tendency of the times is toward the utilization and development of our waterways. Europe has for a long time been taking great strides in this direction. But up to a few years ago in America the power of the railways in legislative halls and elsewhere succeeded in stifling water competition. The Panama canal had to face the determined opposition of the great railreads linking coast to coast. But with new legislation limiting railway influence and repressing many practices which have been condemned by the awakened moral sense of the people has come an increased perception of the advantages of a thorough system of waterways.

Canada saw this before the United States did and has made much progress in inland water communication, expend-

ing millions of the public money for this purpose. The Empire state was wise in deciding upon the barge canal and the completion of the big task of constructing it will mark a new era in

the history of the state.

In a local way, the merchants and wholesalers of Amsterdam do considerable business between this city and Utica on the Erie canal, soon to give place to the larger waterway. But the Erie has outlived its usefulness so far as business on any large scale is concerned. It is too slow and too limited in its operation to furnish any serious competition to the railways. With the barge canal open, however, there will be a different story to tell. The lines of steamers which it is proposed to operate, of large carrying capacity and making good time, will be of marked use to every city along the line of the canal. Amsterdam can obtain through transportation, in connection with the great lakes, for bulky merchandise such as carpets, knit goods and brooms.

In order to appreciate what the barge canal will mean to this community and others through which it passes, one should get some idea of the transportation business done on the Hudson river. With railway lines on both banks, that stream has an enormous volume of traffic, most of it in slowly moving tows. With fast steamers on the canal, there should be good reason to expect even better business than on the Hudson.

Yesterday was the day of the railroads. Today they are still of great importance, as they always will be, but side by side with them are our waterways, among which the New York barge canal, an enterprise as important in nearly every respect as the Panama canal and involving as much work and as many engineering problems, stands in the front rank. Because of it Amsterdam is confident of becoming a bigger, richer, more prosperous and happier city.

Knights of Pythias

The Order of Knights of Pythias includes a large number of the men of Amsterdam of good standing in the community, and possesses a handsome temple on Spring street, the first home to be established in the city by a fraternal organization. Chuctanunda Lodge, No. 100, was formed April 29, 1873, Woodbine Lodge, No. 250, was founded November 10, 1886, and the German Lodge, Berliner, No. 298, was established February 16, 1891. Woodbernunda Temple, No. 14, Pythian Sisters, was instituted January 9, 1915. In addition to these bodies there is a Pythian Relief Association and the military company now known as Wallin Company, No. 14, of the Uniform Rank. This was originally Austin Division, named after the late Charles D. Austin, long prominent as a Knight, and was chartered August 19, 1884, with Darwin E. Vunk as captain and Charles A. Lutton as first lieutenant. Some years ago its name was changed to Amsterdam Company, and May 10, 1910, it was reorganized under the name of Wallin Company, in honor of Samuel Wallin, former mayor of the city and former congressman. Captain Vunk is again in charge and the company has won a number of prizes under his drilling, as it did in the old days as Austin Division. A Pythian band has also been organized bearing the name of the Wallin Company, and includes skilled musicians, who play well together.

The officers of the local lodges are as follows:

Chuctanunda Lodge, No. 100.—Chancellor Commander, Willis Cross; Vice Chancellor, James Gode; Pre'ate, William H. Sharp; Keeper of Records and Seal, Charles Welsh; Master of Finance, Daniel M. Radley; Master of Exchequer, Jabez R. Firth; Master of Work, Bennett C. Bradt; Master at Arms,

Louis H. McNaughton; Inner Guard, Otto Glamm; Outer Guard, Charles Gardiner. Meets every Friday evening.

Woodbine Lodge, No. 250.—Chancellor Commander, Herman Ulrich; Vice Chancellor, William H. Carver; Prelate, Mason T. Gilliland; Keeper of Records and Seal, Edward S. Whitlock; Master of Finance, George H. Haynes; Master of Exchequer, James Kennedy; Master of Work, John W. Kiesner; Master at Arms, J. Orville Sleezer; Inner Guard, James Crossley; Outer Guard, Darwin E. Vunk. Meets every Thursday evening.

Berliner Lodge, No. 298.—Chancellor Commander, Edward Klappmeier; Vice Chancellor, Ernest Klappmeier; Prelate, Fred Miller; Keeper of Records and Seal, William Waterman; Master of Finance, William C. Pieper; Master of Exchequer, Robert Gruenwald; Master of Work, Wesley McNeil; Master at Arms, Arthur Long; Inner Guard, Fred Tieman; Outer Guard, August Krah. Meets every Tuesday

evening.

Wallin Company, No. 14, U. R., K. of P.—Captain, Darwin E. Vunk; First Lieutenant, Frank Q. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Charles Ruback; Recorder, Louis H. MacNaughton; Treasurer, Edward S. Whitlock; Guard, Henry MacNaughton; Sentinel, J. Orville Sleezer. Meets every Monday.

Woodbernunda Temple, No. 14, Pythian Sisters.—Past Chief, Catherine MacNaughton; Most Excellent Chief Louisa M. Payne; Excellent Senior, Marguerite Waterman; Excellent Junior, Jessie Fredericks; Manager, Rose L. Dieckman; Mistress of Records and Correspondence, Elizabeth L. MacNaughton; Mistress of Finance, Mary Niedermyer; Protector, Dorothea Klappmeier; Guard, Minnie Whitlock. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Citizenship Leadership,

Message of Dayton Man.

Director of Municipal Research in Ohio City, which has Managerial Head, Brings Message to Amsterdam Board of Trade at its Annual Dinner—Improvements can be Obtained Only Through Increased Expenditures, of which Taxpayers do not Complain when Money is Honestly Applied.

"You have here a city which boasts of industrial leadership. You should also boast of citizenship leadership," declared Dr. Lent D. Upson, director of the bureau of municipal research of Dayton, O., in addressing the members of the Ansterdan Board of Trade at their annual banquet Tuesday evening, February 9, 1915, at the Elks club. "You get more out of living in a city than you can in the country, which accounts for the trend of movement from the farm to the city, for in the city the conveniences afforded make life more enjoyable than in the country," continued the speaker.

"The public dollar is the best spent of any dollar if it is honestly handled. In Dayton, where we are expending something like \$16 on each \$1,000 valuation for our government, with its many benefits, we know that this money can be used better by a municipality than it can be similarly expended by the individual. We are increasing expenses because we have a government in Dayton we can trust, and know that we will get results

from our money.

"We have had one year of general manager government. The manager is purely an administrative officer, and is solely responsible for the conduct of the city. The idea is to make the management of municipal affairs as efficient, or almost as efficient, as the personal management of a private business. I believe in a high tax rate, with the judicious and honest expenditure of the money for the betterment of the city. It is not the million or

more that we spend, but the good we are doing with it for the people that counts. Evils in government are as much due to the citizens' neglect as to

the official misgovernment, or even more so."

Dr. Upson was the first speaker at a gathering of about 175 members of the Board of Trade, over which President Archie R. Conover presided. Five tables were spread in the lodge room of the club house, and were adorned with bouquets of tulips, jonquils, and asparagus-Hatcherii, with a pink carnation at each plate. These adornments were by Florist Hatcher. On the wall above the teastmaster's seat was spread Old Glory, while beneath it was a large banner carrying the city's slogan, "Success is Yours in Amsterdam." Club Manager Robideau and his staff served an excelent dinner in commendable form, the menu provided embracing the following:

Blue Points on the Half Shell	
Celery Salted Almonds	Olives
Cream of Tomato	
Broiled Sea Trout, Maitre d'Hotel	Julienne Potatoes
Lobster Croquette, French Peas	•
Roman Punch a la Board of Trade	
Pall Mall Cigarettes	
Roast Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Dressing	
Cranberry Sauce	
Mashed Potatoes	Asparagus Tips
Lettuce, French Dressing	
Neapolitan Ice Cream	Assorted Cake
Cheese	Saltines
Demi Tasse	

While the good things were being consumed Maney's orchestra played the appended program, with variations to suit the vocalists of the audience. who joined heartily in the singing of several popular songs, under the capable leadership of William D. Heath:

Cigars

The Federal MarchSousa
Overture—"Arcadian"
Waltz—"Millicent"
Selection—"High Jinks" Friml
Ballad—"In the Evening by the Moonlight"
Melodies from "Chin-Chin"
Selection—"The Midnight Girl"Bricquet
The Lambs MarchSousa

Mr. Heath, between courses, also favored the diners with several solos which won great faver, such as Chauncey Olcott's "I Love the Name of Mary," the bucolic "Wal, I Swan," and an original conceit about an Erie canal mule, which quite captivated the listeners. Other entertaining features of the program as arranged by the committee in charge, composed of Henry P. Putnam, chairman, David D. Hubbs, Frank J. Blood, Van H.

Overbaugh and Gardiner Kline, included the appearance of a trio of banjoists, from the vaudeville show at the opera house, and Archie Ross, an

Elk club attache, in Scotch songs of the Harry Lauder type.

President Conover briefly introduced Dr. Upson, the first speaker, as a man with a message, assigning him the topic "One Year of City Manager Government in Dayton." Dr. Upson said that it was almost a mistake to try to talk upon a serious subject at such a pleasant gathering, and continued, "I den't want to be form al because we have done an informal thing in Dayton. We have taken a step in advance. What I have to say here tonight will be taken almost entirely from my experiences in Dayton. Some deductions may be wrong, but I hope you will bear with me, for I have had no experience elsewhere."

Dr. Upson then announced that he had prepared a speech, copies of which had been furnished both the Amsterdam papers, although he might not fellow the text as furnished therein. The speaker then gave expression to the thoughts above printed. His address as furnished for publication

is herewith given:

City Manager Government

The English statesman, James Bryce, realizing the importance to the rest of the world of the experiment in democracy being made on the western hemisphere, once said, "If your republic ever fails it will fail because of the failure in municipal government. I beg of you, redeem your cities and save democracy, for if this experiment in free government fails, it will put

the cause of civilization back a thousand years.

We are all agreed that the weakness of American government is to be found in the failure of our city administrations. We further know that our cities in America, as in all the world, are growing with ever increasing rapidity, and more and more are coming to dominate in government. It naturally follows that if our cities dominate, and are corrupt, or inefficient, and wasteful, our government will suffer in like manner. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that we, in America, who are interested in insuring to our children the blessings and glory of our republic, redeem our cities from the waste of inefficiency and partisan political control, and make them real community centers of a beautiful and civilized life.

Home Rule for Ohio Cities

On September 3, 1912, the cities of Ohio under the operation of an amendment to the constitution became free to exercise all powers of local self-government. Under this amendment the legislature of the state no longer dominates in the control of municipalities. Ohio has taken a step forward in progressive legislation, and has declared under the constitution that the city shall henceforth be regarded as free from partisan political control exercised from the state legislature. Ohio has taken this step under the theory that a city is a community of homes with community interests and community responsibilities, which can only be conserved and handled in the freedom of community control. It is safe to say that Ohio will never step backward.

Dayton Adopts Modern Plan

The movement for the inauguration of a new plan of government began with the bureau of municipal research and was supported later by the chamber of commerce. A citizens' committee, consisting of five persons with John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Co., as chairman, was appointed by the chamber of commerce to initiate a charter for the city of Dayton. After a careful study of various types of municipal government this committee of five added fifteen others, and later the group was extended to a committee of 100. Then an open meeting was held at which the varied modern forms of city government were presented and explained. After a number of public meetings, the city manager plan of government for Dayton was decided upon.

A primary election, conducted through the mails, by the 100 members resulted in the selection of 15 of their number to become candidates—for the charter commission. These 15 men signed a written pledge to the effect that if elected they would write a charter en bedy ing the commission manager plan, and would incorporate in it the following fixed fundamental pro-

visions:

16

A commission of five, elected at large, on a non-partisan ticket and subject to recall.

A city manager selected by the commission, in whom would repose all administrative duties relative to the government of the city.

A referendum and protest on all legislation.

A charter which would insure the greatest welfare of the citizen body and at the same time prevent factions politically or otherwise from conserv-

ing their own interests.

This act of pledging candidates to the charter commission through a definite scheme of government was a notable contribution to charter planning. It meant that the people at the polls could determine in their choice of a charter commission a definite program for the charter, itself, and therefore made the issue at the polls perfectly clear from the start. Then following this an educational campaign was conducted covering every section of the city, and reaching all classes of people. Great mass n eetings were tabooed, while scores of speakers spoke informally to little groups of voters in churches, in factories, at improvement associations, in the homes of citizens, on the corners of streets, in fact everywhere.

The 15 men were elected at the polls by a vote of 2 to 1 against the combined opposition of two other sets of candidates, both of which represented partisan politics. The charter was then written without the waste of a moment of time, and without the disturbance of internal bickerings, since the question of the type of charter had been determined at the polls by the people. Following the writing of the charter, it was adopted by an overwhelming majority in August, and at the November election, five commis-

sioners were elected, whose term of service began January 1, 1914.

Some Advantages of the Plan

Experience with the short ballot and non-partisan elections in over three hundred American cities, and with a city manager in more than twenty others, indicates that the following advantages may be expected: 1—Eliminates national partisan politics from city government.

2—Destroys ward lines and log-rolling.

3-Provides public control through the initiative, referendum, and recall.

4—Provides a small business-like body for legislation.

5—Concentrates administrative authority in a trained executive. 6—Departmental heads appointed for ability,—not as rewards for political service.

7—Fixes absolute responsibility for every administrative act.

8—Makes governmental operation as efficient as private business.

9—Insures team work among all departments.

10-Makes possible co-operation between city government and all civic and philanthropic agencies.

11—Promotes the adoption of efficiency methods.

a—Scientific budget. b-Adequate accounting system.

c—Time reports.

d—Cost records.

e-Uniform departmental records. f—Service records.

g—Centralized purchasing.
12—The government becomes a community agency for human welfare instead of a political organization for jobs and profits.

Detail of Plan

In the Dayton government the legislative power resides in a commission of five, elected at large on a non-partisan ticket. This commission has all the powers which formerly resided in the city council. Their control of the city budget is in unusual detail; they pass improvement ordinances; they enact police regulations, which in Dayton as in most cities are conducted with muzzling dogs and the preventing of "jay walking;" and finally they appoint a city manager, or general head of departments.

All administrative functions are delegated to this city manager appointed for an indefinite term; trained for his particular job; and upon whom is placed the responsibility of securing an economical and efficient government. He is purely an administrative officer with administrative

functions only.

Frankly, his position is predicated on the assumption that while every American citizen is capable of governing himself, not every citizen is capable of being elected to and administrating the office of the city-engineer, city physician, city attorney, city bridge builder or city chemist. These positions have nothing whatever to do with the policies of city government, and if the public money is to bring a maximum of results, these jobs must be filled for ability rather than national political belief. The rights of the public are amply protected through this organization. Certainly the voter has little concern in technical details of how administrative policies are carried out. Assuredly he is not interested in whether streets are cleaned by brooms or with machine sweeps, so long as they are kept sufficiently clean and the cost of such cleaning is reduced to a minimum.

The results which have been secured from this separation of legislative and administrative powers, and the correlation of departmental efforts have been notable. In the management of public funds alone, new methods

have more than justified the change.

Public expenditures have been kept strictly within the income, instead of an annual deficit of \$60,000 a year, which prevailed for the six years previous. An accounting system is being installed equal to that of any private concern in the country, and which will furnish a complete control over both funds and property. Liabilities may not be incurred unless there are funds for their liquidation, this absolutely preventing overdrafts. Funds are appropriated in accordance with a detailed budget classified by activity of departments and character of expenditures. Supplies and equipment are being standardized, and the purchasing division is buying from the lowest and best bidder, and not from friends of the administration. It is probable that the saving of this department alone during the year will amount to over \$30,000.

Accounting Methods

In place of a record of cash receipts and cash expenditures suitable to a cross roads grocery, and which prevails in practically every municipality, Dayton has made possible a balance sheet, supported by distinct schedules for each public utility and industry owned; provided an adequate control over permanent property, equipment and stores, and has a definite knowledge of accounts receivable and of liabilities incurred, so that no revenues may escape collection, nor appropriations and allotments be overdrawn. Adequate centralized accounting has insured the payments of several thousand dollars of revenue formerly lost; made overdrafts impossible; discovered errors of over two hundred thousand dollars in sinking fund calculations; makes all disbursements by check, and controls the cost records installed over street repair, street cleaning, garbage and ash removal, etc.

It is in the purchasing of supplies that the most notable savings have been made and which will amount to more than \$33,000 on an expenditure of \$200,000. A department may not purchase until its requisition has been approved by the manager, and the purchasing agent does not order until he is assured by the accounting division that appropriated funds are available and have been properly encumbered therefor. Prices are 10 per. cent to \$0 per cent. less than those formerly paid. Bills are discounted at two per cent. for payment within ten days after the first of the month following. Recognizing that prices fluctuated, larger savings taken at random are: Printed matter, \$1,000; cylinder oil, \$1,060; coal, \$400; meat, \$560;

fire hose, \$16,000, etc.

In public works the handicap of inadequate funds has been overcome

in part by increased efficiency.

The extension of service has been unusual. Inspection of public contract work has been completely reorganized and contractors rigidly required to conform to specifications; street repairs are being made entirely from public revenues with the exception of a balance from bonds issued in former years; there is almost double the amount of street cleaning; streets in the business section are flushed for the first time in the history of the city:

collection of rubbish and ashes has been resumed after a year of lapse and made efficient; and reasonably adequate garbage collection is to be had for the first time in ten years. In the division of water every effort has teen made to secure a supply more nearly equal to the demand. Pumping n achinery has been overhauled, leaks investigated, pressure increased, and in the face of increased pumpage there has been a decrease in the amount of coal burned. A municipal garage has been established; all cars are labeled;

tl eir use placed under control, and record of costs installed.

The mention of public work improvements leads to a discussion of the necessity of a program for the future. In Dayton a conscientious effort has been made to outline work in many directions. The water plans which have been recently completed will cover sixteen years of construction; a sewer strvey costing \$30,000 is under way; a comprehensive study of public waste disposal has been made, and investigation of adult delinquency is being completed, and upon its findings will be based the future correctional policies of the municipality. The administration may change, and the precent appointed executives make way for others, but their successors will have a definite plan for public construction which they must follow or set aside only after consideration. They will not be required to go ahead on guess work, or on the plea of only one or two years' anticipated duration.

Public Welfare

Dayton has definitely provided in its charter for a department of public welfare which shall direct activities having to do with the social and moral conditions of the citizen,—health, charities, recreation, correction, etc.

Civic progress through the welfare department has been extraordinary and the administration may lean most heavily for support upon the results secured. The health division was studied and reorganized. In addition, the nursing of the Visiting Nurses' association and of the Tuberculosis society has been brought under city management. This single control of public nursing has resulted in an infant death rate from forty per cent. to fifty per cent. lower than that in three years previous. The removal of insanitary conditions; the regulation of vacant property; a more careful inspection of dairies and places where food products are sold; the stringent regulation of quarantine; and the inspection of school children who have been exposed to contagion, lessened morbidity and has reduced the death rate by two points in a thousand, the equivalent of some two hundred and fifty lives. This is notable, and I know of nothing of which the administration in Dayton may be prouder than the fifty-five babies' lives which have been saved.

The facilities for public recreation have been extended far beyond those formerly prevailing. A self supporting public bathing beach has been opened, in connection with which, next year, there will be operated a municipal dance hall and restaurant. Seventy-five families cultivated community gardens last summer; there were twenty-two experimental gardens for hundreds of school children under the supervision of an expert gardener; and nearly three hundred vacant lots were prepared for gardens. The number

of playgrounds under public supervision has been doubled, and new equipment secured, until there are now thirty-five play centers for young people.

In the treatment of adult delinquents, new policies are being tried,—the moral effect of clean clothing and plenty of baths has been combined with outdoor labor which would otherwise have gone undone. In frequent cases men and women have been placed on probation and jobs secured for them. A municipal lodging house has been established where a half day's labor is exacted for a night's lodging with meals. A free legal aid bureau has been established for those who are too poor to secure private counsel.

This division at a cost of \$625 has handled over seven hundred applications for services. The city's prosecutor on the other hand has done commendable work in settling family quarrels and back fence squabbles with-

out appeal to the law.

Other progressive works of this city involve the regular conference of departmental heads; the gradual elimination of public dumps; a thorough investigation of the safety department and pension funds; the beginning of a school for police and firemen; the purchase of motor fire apparatus; the establishment of a municipal garage; a new building code; improved city car service; a civic music league; new traffic regulations; efficient inspection of street contracts; the creation of street oiling districts and many other worthy innovations,—at least to conservative Dayton.

Comparative Cost of Government

The foregoing discussion deals entirely with the physical advantages which have been secured from this type of government. They are placed first because they are most important. In every municipality there is an imperative need that new activities be undertaken, and that old activities be enlarged and done better. Government should not be measured by what it costs, so much as by what it gives. Cheap government is no more a criterion of good government than is cheapness the criterion of good shoes,

good clothes or good tobacco.

The taxpayer, however, is naturally interested in what has been done with the money saved through economies, and how much the new but needed activities have cost. In Dayton, a comparison of expenditures for the year 1913, the last year under the old type of government, and 1914, the first year under the new type, is very unfair. In 1913 there was issued \$800,000 in flood emergency bonds, no small part of which was expended for the normal activities of the city; so much, in fact, that, contrary to plans, the old administration was able to retire out of current income \$50,000 of floating indebtedness and leave \$43,000 as a balance in the city treasury. With this warning that the expenditures for 1913 were less than normal, the following figures are cited: Expenditures for 1913 were approximately \$1,046,000, in addition to which bonds were issued for street repair and street lighting. The expenditures for 1914 were approximately \$1,128,000, or an increase of \$82,000, but no bonds were issued for current expenses, although some small bond talance left from the previous year was used.

What was done with the additional money?

Ash and rubbish removal—No service in 1913; amount expended in 1914, \$35,000.

Street repair—Increased this expenditure from income in 1914 over 1913, without issuing bonds, by \$23,000.

Additional street cleaning—Almost double the 1913 appropriation

was allowed in 1914 by an increase of \$12,500.

Additional health service—Almost double the 1913 appropriation was allowed in 1914 by an increase of \$15,000.

Farks and playgrounds—Increased \$8,000 in 1914, doubling the num-

ber of playgrounds.

Police department—Increased \$6,700 in 1914 by the addition of seven policen en and two policewomen.

Continuous audit-None in 1913; 1914, \$2,000.

Purchasing—None in 1913; 1914, \$3,960. Special garbage investigation—None in 1913; 1914, \$2,000.

Free legal aid—None in 1913; 1914, \$500.

Police and fire pension fund—None taken from income in 1913; 1914 \$5.600.

New Municipal court—Increased \$19,000 in 1914.

The cost of these increased functions totals far beyond the actual increase in revenue for the year. In Dayton, it is only hoped city revenues will continue to increase, and that even greater economies will be effected, that the city may go on serving the community in an increased capacity.

The government of Dayton must, however, progress much farther before it will have reached the degree of efficiency satisfactory to its friendly critics. However, applying any recognized tests, it has already outstripped in results anything yet secured from commission government. Of even greater value than material progress is the stimulation of citizen interest which has taken place. A greater degree of accomplishment is being demanded of public officers than ever before, and it is possible that in time an efficient citizenship will come to take the part in government which it is proper and desirable that it should.

Some Pertinent Questions

At the close of Dr. Upson's speech President Conover announced that the Daytonian would be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him, and several participated in the interesting period which followed, interrogations being plied by Representative-elect Charles, Hollie L. Reed. Thomas W. Swan and President Conover. In response to the queries made, Mr. Upson said that Dayton is a city of about 125,000 population, that it has an assessed valuation of approximately \$168,000,000, and is assessed at a fair cash value of the property, by the state tax commission. Assessments on realty are made at 100 per cent. of valuation, but so far as personal property is concerned he said he was unable to tell of the results because of the complicated system involved. He declared that he believed that the state assessment plan was wrong and that a city should have genius enough within itself to levy its own taxes. The city there has nothing to do with the method of taxation, other than to prepare the budget, upon which the board has now been at work for four months, with an approximate budget of one and a quarter millions for the year.

New water rates are in contemplation, said Dr. Upson, in reply to a question, and then spoke briefly on the desirability of proportionate representation scheme. He said the city of Dayton has owned its water works system since 1869, but has never had balance sheet, although the system is supposed to be self-supporting. He said that all water was metered, the city providing the meters, for which a rental of \$1 a year is charged, and that the present budget carries an appropriation of \$1,000 to be distributed in prizes of \$5 each for information leading to the detection of any person tampering with the water supply system.

Mr. Upson, upon further interrogation, said that he was the head of the bureau of municipal research of Dayton, composed of five men, in addition to stenographers, who are being paid for their labors through private sub-

scription.

Mr. Upson asserted that there was no politics in the government of Payton, no Democrats or no Republicans. "But there must be politics, for politics is politics," responded one of the auditors. "A man's politics is not considered in Dayton now—the government is for efficiency only, regardless of a man's party affiliation," was the rejoinder.

Good Cheer from Lawson

When Mr. Upson had concluded Joseph A. Lawson, of Albany, who is probably as well known to Amsterdamians as any other after-dinner speaker, was called upon. He was assigned no topic and held to none, but put his hearers at once in good humor and then wound up with a Lawsonian preachment. He said: "It is a great pleasure to come back to Amsterdam. Here we are again, but I wonder why you have selected me, after hearing the man from the 'Spotless Town'to speak as a representative of what many declare to be the antithesis, when they talk about the man who is said to dominate the capital of New York state. I am not personally a refermer, although I believe in good government. I am not occupied, however, in telling other people how to manage their affairs—at least I am not so rabidly inclined to water as to have it worry me any."

Along this strain Mr. Lawson continued for several minutes to the delight of his auditors, and then he became serious and asserted that the function of a board of trade or chamber of commerce is materialism. Marvelous strides, he said, have been made in Albany, and Amsterdam, too a within a decade or two, material advancement, and there seems to be a greater spirit of altruism, a tendency to look after the brother, the uplift of mankind, for men and women are everywhere banding together for human-

ity's sake.

Mr. Lawson deplored the fact that the works of Dickens, the poets of the Cambridge school and the books of other days which were worth while, are less frequently read nowadays than before, and asked if in this materialistic age we are losing our sentimentalism. In conclusion, he said: "Get out your old Aladdin's lamp, polish it up a bit and dream again the ideals of your early days."

The Year's Work

When Mr. Lawson had finished President Conover announced that he had received reports of several committees of the Board of Trade, but because of the lateness of the hour he would submit them to the press for publication. They follow:

Public Works Report

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

The committee of Public Works report the following—

The year of 1914 has passed from us and left substantial betterments to the city, as found in the number of new buildings which have been erected, and, the improvements to West Main street, making an attractive thoroughfare through and out of the city.

The most important structure is the start that has been made on the long looked for bridge, in place of the old one which was carried away some

two years ago, the completion of which is anxiously looked for.

Among the business structures erected in this city the past year is the Mark building with its business frontage on East Main and Church streets; the Burr building on Market street for business and amusement and the Carney building on upper Market street for stores and flats.

The McCleary, Wallin & Crouse Co. are constructing a large boiler

house and turbine room to their plant.

The enlargement of the Fownes Bros. Co's silk mill on Grove street.

The completion of the reinforced concrete dye house for Stephen Sanford and Sons.

The Amsterdam Broom Co. has erected a new store house to meet the

growing requirements of its business.

The commissioner of safety has issued 201 permits, which was five more than was issued in the year of 1913.

In regard to new dwellings, the most important and magnificent one is the residence of Hon. John Sanford now in process of construction.

The extensive alterations to Harvey Chalmers' residence on Division

street make a notable improvement to that thoroughfare.

Besides the extensive work on West Main street, brick pavements have been laid on Schuyler street, on Wall and Bayard streets, between Spring and Division streets, and on Shuler street between Market and Prospect streets. Work has been started in paving Grove street between Church and Liberty streets, this paven ent to be of brick also.

Contracts have been awarded to pave Prospect street, between Shuler and Church streets, with Medina sandstone, which will be completed as

soon as weather conditions will warrant in the spring.

Lower East Main street was resurfaced from the end of the pavement to the city line; as were also Pearl and Wall streets from Division to Main streets.

A large portion of our streets were treated with oil to allay the dust nuisance, and we hope that this coming year all our unpaved streets will be so treated.

The committee recommends that in the future only such macadam

work be done as will keep the streets in a passable condition and the aim of each year will be to do only such paving work as will be permanent.

The following extensions have been made to the water system during the year 1914: 250 lineal feet 10 inch pipe Northampton road; 661 feet 6 inch pipe in Sweeney street; 144 feet 6 inch pipe in Edson street; 210 feet 6 inch pipe in Grand street; 396 feet 6 inch pipe in Van Derveer street; 216 feet 6 inch pipe in Austin street; the 14 inch high pressure feeder main was lowered between Park street and Milton avenues owing to the grading of Locust avenue. In connection with this work Grand street and Van Derveer avenue water mains were extended to Locust avenue.

During the past year there has been very little sewer work done. A large storm sewer was laid on Garden street between Union and Spring

streets.

The sewer on Walnut street was laid at a cost of \$390 by day labor for

which \$500 was appropriated.

For the much needed Northampton street sewer \$3,000 was appropriated and contract let; the work is now under construction and to this work

will be added the moneys left over from the Walnut street sewer.

Some time ago the state commissioner of prisons requested the authorities of the city of Amsterdam to appear before the commissioner at Albany February 2d, to show why the present city jail should not be closed. This is not the first time that the authorities of Amsterdam have been notified of the deplorable condition of this building. It is a disgrace to our city that we should allow such conditions to exist and something should be done to remedy the eyil.

Amsterdam is in great need of a public comfort station, and there is an ideal spot for such a building on Chuctanunda street, south of the hose

house building.

Amsterdam needs a park; there is some talk now that we are to have one green spot in the western end of the city; let us hope that it will mature and not die a natural death.

We are also in need of a city hall, a new fire house for our hook and

ladder truck.

Now would be the time to build a building large enough to take care of

our city offices, hook and ladder truck and jail.

The state of New York has expended an enormous amount of money for the advancement of agricultural purposes to benefit the people of the state.

There has been no provision made by the city so that our neighboring farmers can give the people of our city the benefit of their share of these expenditures. What Amsterdam requires is a public market place, so that our farmers can sell direct to the consumer.

It is a known fact that our city is the first in the state in the manufac-

ture of brooms.

It is the second in the state in the manufacture of carpets and rugs.

It is the third in the state in the manufacture of silk knit goods and

silk gloves.

It is the third in the state in the manufacture of cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.

It is the fourth in the state in the manufacture of pearl buttons.

It is the fifth in the state in the manufacture of woolens and worsteds. With all these facts before us, it goes to show that Amsterdam is one of the most important and the busiest city of its size in the state, a city of which the people should be proud, but there is no civic pride and why?

HENRY W. GRIEME, WILLIAM BLASE, FRANCIS E. CRANE, CHARLES O. HORNING, JAMES H. ROGERS.

The Fashion Show

Mr. A. R. Conover, President of the Board of Trade:

Dear Sir:—The merchants of the Board of Trade make the following

report:

The Fashion Show held by this branch offered a series of prizes to the children of Montgomery and Fulton counties for the best poster drawing. Fine selections of poster drawings were entered in the contest and prizes were awarded to the most meritorious ones. A committee of ladies of the Century club were the judges.

A Mercantile Rating book was adopted during the past year, giving a proper rating to all citizens in our city as to how they pay their bills,—whether they are prompt, fair slow or not worthy of credit. This includes Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville and has been a great help

to the merchants branch.

A resolution was passed in the common council to get a permanent place for the cartmen of our city so that they do not obstruct the streets,

but as yet no permanent place has been appointed by the council.

The public safety commissioner, Mr. Kaufman, together with the mayor, Mr. Cline, was invited at one of our meetings and was asked to give us better police protection. This resulted in giving the city three more men, two policemen and a roundsman.

A resolution was also adopted by the common council that the unsightly poles on Main and Market streets, commencing at Spring street to the river bridge, and from Pearl street to Schuyler street, should be removed and the wires placed under ground; to take effect three years from date of the resolution.

ISAAC MARK.

Clean-Up Movement

Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1914.

Mr. A. R. Conover, President of Board of Trade:

Dear Sir:—Your clean up and paint up committee and public health and sanitation committee report that the work of creating a sentiment for having this work done, and the successful conclusion of the work were brought about by bringing the necessity for its being done to as large a number of the people of our city as possible and enlisting their co-operation.

With this end in view your committee appointed a sub-committee from

each ward in the citys using care to procure for this work people who were in the "get there" class and sufficiently interested to give the matter the time and work that would get it done.

The help of our newspapers was asked and gladly given, not only the news columns, but editorial space being contributed, with the result that the importance of the work was brought to the front with desired emphasis.

The ward committees made inspections of their wards, reported unsanitary yards, cellars and streets and with the health officer and sanitary in-

spector's help, delinquents were caused to correct their neglect.

We feel that desired results were achieved and that foundations were laid for even better work in the future. We desire to express appreciation for the contribution of time, thought and energy made by the ward committees, the ladies of the Century club and all who aided the work.

D. B. VAN AKEN,

Chairman.

Freight and Transportation

Amsterdam, N. Y., January 2, 1914.

Mr. A. R. Conover, President Board of Trade, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request for a statement of the work done by the committee on freight and transportation during the past year

I respectfully report as follows:

At the request of members of this organization your committee has had several conferences with the local agent of the N. Y. C. in regard to accelerating the delivery of freight and overcoming delays at transfer points and believes that some good has been accomplished along these lines. Mr. Lockrow at all times was willing to take and give advice and uniformly courteous.

Early in November it was brought to the attention of your committee that the N. Y. C. proposed to charge a minimum rate of \$2.00 per car for less than carload lots delivered on private sidings and the matter was immediately reported to the interstate commerce commission in the form of a protest. While this correspondence was pending the N. Y. C. issued an order notifying the manufacturers of Amsterdam who have private branch tracks that the \$2.00 charge would become effective December 7, 1914. On the same day, however, the order was withdrawn "until March 31, 1915." Your chairman thinks, however, that this rate will hardly become effective then, for he has a letter from the interstate commerce commission from which he quotes as follows:

"Examination of the tariffs of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., has been made by our division of tariffs and that division is unable to find any tariff or circular which provides a charge for placing of cars on private branches

or spur tracks of any industries located at Amsterdam, N. Y."

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on Freight and Transportation.
WILLIAM K. CLARK,
Chairman.

New Industries

December 17th., 1914.

A. R. Conover, Esq., President Board of Trade, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 9th., requesting report of the New Indus-

tries committee received.

I beg to inform you this committee had several propositions come before them with reference to new industries locating here. The financial standing and records together with the probability of their being permanent industries were duly investigated, with the result, that the committee did not deem it advisable to bring any of the propositions before the board.

All communications of this nature have been properly taken care of as

far as this committee is concerned.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM B. CHARLES, Chairman.

\$376.65

Band Concerts

Alvin H. Cromwell, as chairman of the amusement committee for the summer of 1914, submitted the following report:

Balance from year 1913, check from H. V. Putman...... \$ 21.74

FUNDS RECEIVED.

Appropriation from city of Amsterdam Appropriation from Board of Trade to meet deficiency	
DISBURSEMENTS.	\$376.65
Wallin band, three concerts, July 2d, July 30th and August 13th Loyal Order of Moose band, three concerts, July 9th, July 16th and August 6th Jason Davis, Jr., bill for care, trimming and incidentals for eight concerts Noonan & Benjamin, team for delivering wagon, 8 con- certs at \$2 each H. V. Putman, help on wagon, electric lighting and light bulbs replaced Albert H. Yund, chairs for band J. A. Maney, concert September 3d Wallin band, eighth ward concert	

Treasurer Sugden's Report

The report of Treasurer James T. Sugden for the year 1914 was presented as follows:

Receipts

	\$4	4,155.84
1'ayments		
Rent	\$	562.50
Banquet		329.10
Merchants' display		100.00
Janitor		100.70
Printing and advertising		87.55
Papers and periodicals		52.50
Papers and periodicals Treasurer "Safety First Committee"		50.00
Secretary		50.00
Telephone		52.00
Clerk hire		34.96
Refreshments April meeting		26.62
Amsterdam Advertising Co		25.00
Bcard of Trade Book		25.00
Expense of committee to Ballston		20.00
Ice		21.00
Gas and mantles		17.30
Telegraph Co., election returns		15.00
High school commencement prize		10.00
Stamped envelopes		31.86
Insurance		9.00
Expense of committee to Utica		8.00
Repairs to furniture		8.90
Electric Light Co		6.00
Committee on band concerts		4.91
Freight and cartage		4.12
Sundries		4.48

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1915

...\$2,499.29

The Diners

Seated at the speakers' table were President A. R. Conover, Lent D. Upson, Joseph A. Lawson, Mayor James R. Cline, James T. Sugden, Charles E. French, Willis Wendell, John K. Stewart, William B. Charles, Julius Wasserman, John J. Turner, William McCleary, Dr. Charles Stover, Assemblyman E. Corning Davis of Fonda and Dr. James B. Conant.

At the other tables were the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen, the Rev. Anton Gorski, the Rev. Joshua R. Kyle, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Carroll, the Rev. George M. Gordon, the Rev. J. Harvey Murphy, Thomas F. Mc-Caffrey, John Barnes, Thomas W. Swan, James W. Ferguson, John R. Blood, Dr. John Karuzas, William Lum, Arthur J. Campbell, McQueen Fritcher, John V. Smeallie, Charles W. Morrell, William D. Heath, William B. Greenland, Edward O. Bartlett, P. Henry Smeallie, Nathan B. Smith, Francis E. Crane, David W. Chalmers, Dr. Charles F. McClumpha, Jacob L. Wagenheim, Fred M. Harrington, John H. Wilkie, Edward D. Fegel, Charles C. Washburn, Edward A. McCaffrey, Ralph A. Wood, John Kreisel, John G. DeGraff, Benjamin H. Lichtman, Frank Baird, William K. Clark, Fred Aschoff, Frank J. Blood, William N. Marsden, Carl Mark, Albert G. Hall, Albert H. Yund, H. L. Reed, Thomas J. Weyl, Thomas Liddle, Benjamin H. Simmons, John P. Turner, Henry W. Grieme, E. F. Hill (Boston, Mass.), Walter V. Perry, George Voge (Canajoharie), Henry P. Putnam, George E. Smith, Alvin H. Cromwell, Kuno B. Schotte, Charles P. Wood, George Davey, C. Bernhard Machold, John Lindsay, Charles E. Fick, W. Herbert Perry, L. A. Beers, Henry A. Dunham, Robert J. Lindsay, James J. Butteridge, Jacob Isaacs, D. C. Lehman, Delbert S. Pierce, Fred G. Morse, E. E. Devendorf, W. P. Herrick, Peter J. Donnelly, William H. Kaufman, John E. Willoughby, William Castler, John P. Nelson, George H. Churchill, Mason T. Gilliland, William F. Blase, Harry M. Van O'Linda, Charles L. Niles, John Nadler, George A. Mutimer, S. Schaffer, G. H. Bork, William S. Finlay, Clarence Farnsworth, Maurice D. Moore, William W. Dickson, N. C. Becker, William H. Carlisle, George W. Goetz, Frank I. Adams, William E. Hennessy, Captain James D. Scott, Theodore S. Dutcher, Judson P. McElwain, Edward L. Schmidt, Cornelius Van Buren, Edward B. Roselle, Harry Sherburne, Albert J. Zierak, H. J. Tiomtzer, Charles F. Judson, Leon B. Hall, George B. Wilkinson, E. Warner Leavenworth, Thomas F. Burke, Daniel D. Herrick, Isaac W. Chase, Wilber N. Carpenter, Gardiner Kline, William H. Cooper, Robert G. Hankin, David D. Hubbs, George C. Williams, George V. Green, Harrison T. Morrow, E. L. Maines, Michael J. Wytrwal, Clarence E. Carpenter, William A. Ripton, George W. West.

City of Amsterdam

The following brief review of the history of the city of Amsterdam and the surrounding territory was prepared some years ago by W. Max Reid, the well known historian, who for a

long period was president of the Board of Trade:

In 1642 Arendt Van Curler, of Fort Orange, made journeys into the wilderness of the Mohawks' country, and somewhat later (in 1661) induced a number of adventurous residents of Rensselaerwyck to purchase a large tract of alluvial flats on the Mohawk river at a place now known as Schenectady as a trading post with the Indians.

In the course of time other settlers penetrated the valley to the west, and in 1727 had obtained title to all of the valuable flats and "hindermost" lands east of Kayaderosseras creek at Fort Johnson. Other lands farther west were also taken up somewhat later by the settlers of Albany and Schenectady

counties.

About 1720 there was an embryo settlement at Cranesville without a name, consisting of saw and grist mills and a few primitive dwellings, making use of the water-power of

Adriutha and Evas-kill.

At this period the Mohawk valley, west of Schenectady, was called the "Mohawks' Country," an unbroken wilderness, except an English fort, church, and parsonage at Ti-o-ncn-de-ro-ga, or Fort Hunter, erected in 1712. The fact that the traders wanted peltries, and the Indians guns, powder and ball, duffels and shrouds, iron and copper tools and cooking utensils, made the whites and Indians mutually dependent, and they soon established a league both offensive and defen-

sive which lasted more than a century and a half, and proved an impenetrable bulwark against the French and Indians of New France in their frequent raids in English territory. Intermarriages between the Indians and whites were frequent, and short-lived unions were formed without the aid of priest or potentate. In later years these marriages were urged by no less a personage than Sir William Johnson, but did not occur,

however, to any great extent.

Up to 1772 the land which is now called Montgomery county was part of the county of Albany. At that date a new county was fermed which embraced all of New York province west of a line running due north from the Delaware river, through and along the eastern limits of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton to the Canadian line. This was called Tyron county for Governor Tyron of New York state. Johnstown was designated as the county seat of this new county on May 20, 1772. Governor Tyron was so devoted to the British interests that his name became obnoxious to the patriots of the valley, and in 1784 the name of the county was changed to Montgomery, in honor of the lamented General Richard Montgomery, and comprised lands of the present counties of Fulton and Montgomery.

The fact that all of the flat lands along the Mohawk river were early taken up by speculators prevented early settlements being made in this vicinity, notwithstanding one of the finest series of water-power in this part of the state of New York, the Chuctanunda, was roaring, seething, tumbling and lashing its waters to foam over the ledges and precipices that constitute its rocky bed, and at last dashes itself into the Mohawk with such impetuous haste that its course is marked with white, until it is gradually lost to sight and mingles with that

noble stream, "in its clear winding way to the sea."

In 1785 this stream was harnessed for commercial and industrial purposes by Albert Vedder, who built a gristmill at a point about 600 feet from its mouth. Soon afterwards a sawmill was erected, a blacksmith shop and a few primitive dwellings made their appearance, and in due time, a country store, but it was not until 1800 that a church was erected. This hamlet was called Veddersburg.

The oldest building within the boundary lines of the city of

Amsterdam is the Guy Park mansion, recently the home of descendants of the late James Stewart, built in 1763. (Fort Johnson at Akin, however, antedates this building by nearly a quarter of century, having been also erected by Sir William Johnson, in 1742).

As I look back through the meagre documentary history of Amsterdam, as it was re-named in 1808, it does not seem that it has ever been a "boom town," but has always had a

steady, healthy growth.

In 1813 the village contained a church, a schoolhouse, twenty-five dwellings, and some stores, shops, etc., and about 150 inhabitants. In 1825 the village had increased to forty-five dwellings, a scythe factory, six stores and a printing office, schoolhouse and a church, with a population of 300 inhabitants.

At this date a bridge was being constructed, the Erie canal was nearing completion, and a very adequate service for the traveling public had been installed by a well constructed turnpike and a line of stages east and west. Port Jackson on the canal at this time bid fair to rival Amsterdam as a business center.

The town of Amsterdam extended east and west along the Mohawk river for about ten miles and north about five miles. Population of the town in 1810, 3,639; 1820, 3,171; taxable property about \$32,000, 2,457 cattle, 765 horses and 4,613 sheep. About 22,527 yards of cloth were made in a primitive household way, five gristmills, seventeen sawmills, two fulling mills, two cording machines, two trip hammers, two distilleries, two oil mills and four asheries.

The first bridge across the Mohawk at Amsterdam was built in 1821; this was carried away in 1839, and another immediately erected met with a similar fate in 1842; the third, however, stood firm until 1865, when the northern span was

carried away during the spring flood of that year.

In 1864, by act of the legislature, the trustees of the village of Amsterdam and the town of Florida were authorized to purchase the Mohawk bridge for \$25,000, of the Amsterdam Bridge Company, and thereafter to maintain the same as a free bridge.

The floods swept away the river bridge in 1876, and a new one was constructed. The southerly span of this bridge was carried away by the high water in the spring of 1913. A temporary span was erected and a new bridge, at a cost of \$100,000 is now being built.

In 1830 the village of Amsterdam was incorporated. In 1854 it was granted a village charter which conferred greater powers on the village council, which was called "the board of

trustees."

The village was also divided into two wards, the Chuctanunda creek being the boundary line between the two districts.

During and after the War of the Rebellion the village increased rapidly, the growth being so great that the simple form of village government under which we had lived since 1854, was found entirely inadequate for a village of say 12,000 inhabitants, so a city charter was applied for and obtained on April 16, 1885.

In 1888 the village of Port Jackson was annexed, and on April 11, 1904, the little although important village of Rock-

ton was added to the north boundary of the city.

A map made in 1807 shows a village of three streets only, named respectively Forge (Church) street, Pleasant (Market) street, and Main street. Another map made in 1826 shows the same number of streets, with the addition of one other, named Bridge street. This was probably opened in 1821, that being the date of the erection of the first bridge across the Mohawk

at this place.

After a century of steady growth, Amsterdam has developed into a city of 26,000 inhabitants (now about 35,000) with a well-ordered government and of immense industrial importance; with twenty-three churches, two hospitals, a Children's Home and a Home for Elderly Women, and eleven public schools, including a high school building of large proportions; also sectarian schools connected with each of four Roman Catholic churches.

As early as 1805 a circulating library was established, and although small was deemed of adequate size for the population of the town. At the present time the Amsterdam free library is installed in a handsome (Carnegie) building, with

10,000 volumes, [now 17,000] and a free reading room, with

about sixty leading periodicals.

A flourishing Historical Society, with a home in old Fort Johnson, within which has been installed the celebrated Richmond collection of abcriginal relics, has been very fortunate in having patrons of ample means. 'The building was given to the society by Major-General J. Watts De Feyster, while the Richmond collection and the endowment of the building came from Hon. Stephen Sanford, a member of the society.

The Amsterdam Board of Trade was organized in 1884, with 100 members, representing the industrial, commercial, educational, literary, and professional interests of the city.

Interesting Statistics

From an interesting report on statistics, made in 1912 by a committee headed by D. C. Lehman, the following facts

and figures are taken:

The ancients loved to ally their ideals with the city. Our Sacred Book moves through many a waste, but it rises to the vision of the city in its climax and likens this city to a tree, the Tree of Life. Amsterdam shall be to us a tree planted by the waters of the Mohawk and Chuctanunda, surrounded by natural advantages. The roots branch out into a fertile territory and the tree has grown to a high stature. The top is among the clouds, its height being exalted above all the trees round about. The branches are long so that they reach the ends of the earth. This tree is made fair and beautiful by the multitude of its The roots ramify the entire globe. Some of them are 8,000 miles long, penetrating the globe, and a cross section of the trunk at the base has an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 3,520 acres, or the distance around the tree is about eight miles. The tree bears all manner of fruit, yielding in every month in the year. The support comes from every quarter of the globe. From the Orient, China, Turkey, India, and other eastern countries, comes the wool that is used in the manufacture of carpets and rugs; France and Italy furnish the raw silks from which the silk gloves are made. The Occident, the south and

southwestern section of the United States, supply the knit goods industry with cotton, from the west and southwest we receive the broom corn used in the manufacture of brooms and brushes, and from the northwestern section, the Dakotas, Montana and other northwestern states furnish the Kelloggs & Miller cil industry with linseed from which the oil is made. These raw materials passing through the hands of a skilled Amsterdam manufacturer are converted into a finished product, and in turn are sent cut to all parts of the globe to minister and give comfort to humanity. Amsterdam rugs and carpets adorn and beautify millions of homes all over the land. Amsterdam brocms make a clean sweep wherever they are found. Amsterdam underwear, embellished with the world famed Chalmers pearl buttons, shuts out the cold in the winter, and the mesh goods in summer admit the fresh breeze, while Yund, Kennedy & Yund make the world sweat. The Kelloggs & Miller oil is used to preserve and enhance the beauty of the exterior of all kinds of buildings.

In 1881 a special act of the legislature provided for a system of waterworks, of which the construction up to the present time has cost \$1,121,354.12. There are over forty-five miles of distribution pipes and 514 hydrants for fire purposes. In 1886 a board of sewer commissioners was created and a system of sewers put in at a cost of \$395,000. There are at present 38.33 miles of sanitary sewers in operation and 8.17 miles of storm sewers. Electric street lighting was introduced in 1886, and our city streets are now lighted by 300 arc lights of 2,000 candle power each. Our fire department consists of twenty-four men, one chief, one assistant chief, and one superintendent of fire alarm telegraph system. The apparatus consists of four combination chemical and hose wagons, (a motor fire truck was recently added), one hook and ladder truck, one steamer, four hose carts, five sleighs, two exercise wagons, and 7,800 feet of

hose.

Amsterdam has three national banks with a combined deposit of \$1,704,875, also one savings bank having open-accounts, (now 14,218), with assets of \$5,602,904.82 and surplus of \$352,740.65. The Montgomery County Trust Company, with a capital of \$250,000 was established in 1912.

Amsterdam is the first city in the United States in the

manufacture of carpets and rugs, having three mills, giving employment to about 5,000 hands, whose annual output is 12,250,000 yards, equal to 6,960 miles, and consuming 50,000 tons of coal and combined power of steam, electric and water of 5,500 H. P., and whose annual output sums up over \$11,000,000.

Amsterdam has two silk mills, whose yearly output is

\$1,500,000, and who turn out 460,000 pairs of gloves.

Amsterdam has nine broom manufacturing plants, and turns out more brooms than any other city in the world, hav-

ing a yearly output of \$1,750,000.

Amsterdam is the second city in the United States in the manufacture of knit goods, having over thirty knitting mills, giving employment to 6,000 hands, whose output is over \$10,000,000 annually.

Amsterdam is the largest in the manufacturing of mesh underwear in the world, giving employment to 750 people, using 4,450,000 lbs. of cotton yarn and paying out in wages

annually \$500,000.

Amsterdam has the largest pearl button factory in the

world, whose output amounts to \$1,500,000 annually.

Amsterdam's linseed cil mill consumes over 1,000,000 bushels of flaxseed annually, which entails the expenditure of from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and uses about 50,000 barrels per year for the shipment of these cils, and about 9,000 flour and sugar barrels for shipment of cleaned and ground flaxseed, and over 100,000 bags for the shipment of oil cake and oil meal; the coal consumption is approximately 3,000 tons.

Amsterdam has one brick yard, whose annual output for

1911 was 3,000,000 bricks.

Amsterdam has other important industries, such as the paper mills, needle manufacturers, four machine shops, seven planing mills, two button machine factories, two dyeing works, one spring shop, boiler shop, paper box factories, and many other industries giving employment to many thousands of hands, having a yearly output of about \$25,000,000.

The amount of soft coal consumed annually is 110,000 tons, and 50,000 tons of hard coal, making a total of 160,000

tons.

Freight forwarded and received at the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

depot during the past year amounted to 384,175 tons. To say nothing of the freight forwarded and received by the West Shore railroad, which is no small item.

The exact number of express packages received at the local office in this city last year was 125,200, which is an aver-

age of 400 parcels per day.

The approximate consumption of steam, electric and water power used in our various manufactures per day is as follows: Steam, 175,000 H. P.; electric, 20,000 H. P.; water, 5,000 H. P.; or a total of 200,000 H. P. per day, and considering that there are 300 working days in a year, we have 60,000,000 H. P., the approximate consumption of steam, electric and water power used in keeping the wheels of our industries in motion for one year.

Amsterdam covers five and one half square miles, and has a population of 32,000, has fifty miles of permanent sidewalks, fifty miles of gas mains, ten miles of paved streets, two electric light plants, fifteen miles of electric railroads, one telephone company, twenty-one churches, five hotels, two daily papers, an immense jobbing trade, a free library, a new federal building, several theatres, Home for Elderly Women, Children's

Home, and several fraternal organizations.

Amsterdam's assessed valuation is \$12,645,545.57, and property exempted from taxation of \$1,335,755.00, an indebtedness of \$1,090,500,00, a tax rate of \$19.18.

The death rate for the year 1911 was 453, marriages

460; and 759 births.

Amsterdam Post Office

The following resume of the business of the Amsterdam post office is submitted by Postmaster Reynolds:

Postal receipts, 1914	\$76,388.07
Money Orders issued	145,765.04
Fees on same	1,109.69
International issued	27,016.22
Fees on same	411.60
Remittances from other offices	73,293.00
	\$247,595.55
Money Orders paid,	\$97,811.58
International paid,	9,745.25
	\$107,556.83

On July 1, 1888, there were four carriers in the service and three clerks. On January 1, 1915, there were eighteen city carriers, five rural carriers, and ten clerks.

City Officers of Amsterdam

The officers of the City of Amsterdam for the year 1915 are as follows:

COMMON COUNCIL

James R. Cline, Mayor Joseph Nadler, Vice President

ALDERMEN

First Ward, Second Ward, Third Ward, Fourth Ward, Fifth Ward, Sixth Ward, Seventh Ward, Eighth Ward, W. Herbert Perry E. E. Rulison, M. D. James F. Sheridan Edward P. Hayflinger Joseph Nadler Frank J. Blood Edward S. Whitlock John H. Redpath

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Auditing, Law, Public Safety, Public Works, Printing, Whitlock, Hayflinger, Blood, Redpath, Sheridan Perry, Rulison, Blood, Nadler, Redpath Redpath, Nadler, Hayflinger Rulison, Nadler, Sheridan Blood, Hayflinger, Perry

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

Mayor, City Treasurer, City Judge, City Recorder, Assessors, James R. Cline
John V. Smeallie
Harry Sherburne
Walter I. Hover

Edwin H. Vosburgh, Joseph P. Birch, James Doak

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Public Charities, Corporation Counsel, City Auditor, City Clerk City Physician, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Secretary Civil Service Board, Members Civil Service Board, Charles G. Messinger
William H. Kaufman
J. Arthur Boswell
Ambrose P. Fitzjames
Edward J. Hand
Thomas J. Hazlett
Dr. James B. Thompson
William McConnell
E. E. Devendorf
Charles E. Henderson, Burtiss Deal,
Louis Gregar

Building Inspector, Registrar of Vital Statistics, Frank Carolan McQueen Fritcher

CONSTABLES.

Adam Betz Charles F. Judson, Robert Gibb.

SUPERVISORS OF PLUMBING

Thomas C. Lindsay, John Harnish, George D. Merry W. J. Patterson, plumbing inspector and ex-officio member of the board Charles G. Messinger ex-officio member of the board John J. Reilly, Jr., Secretary

BOARD OF HEALTH.

James R. Cline, Mayor, President ex-officio Ward G. Chalmers, term expires 1918. Andrew J. Lenehan, term expires 1918. Dr. W. R. Pierce, term expires 1918. Dr. E. J. Collier, term expires 1917. Dr. E. F. Bronk, term expires 1917. Theodore S. Dutcher, term expires 1917. Albert Bogden. term expires 1916. Fred Davey, term expires 1916. George J. O'Connor, term expires 1916. Dr. Horace M. Hicks. Health Officer. Dr. David Wilson, Bacteriologist. Florence I. Hogg, Secretary. James W. Horey, Sanitary Inspector. Dr. William H. Seward, Medical Examiner at City Dispensary. Walter B. Langley, Dairy Inspector.

POLICE AND FIRE.

Fred W. Packwood, Chief of Police
Andrew J. Burns, Assistant Chief.
William Stichel, Chief of Fire Department.
James Brady, Assistant Chief.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

	Term Expires Sept.
David S. Dunlap,	1915
C. F. Timmerman, M. D.	1915
Cornelius VanBuren,	1915
William H. Davey,	1916
Thomas F. Monaghan,	1916
Daniel Munn,	1916
Harry Sherburne,	1916
Francis E. Crane,	1917
William M. Dwyer, M. D.	1917
P. Henry Smeallie.	1917

OFFICERS.

Cornelius VanBuren H. T. Morrow, Leslie L. Bebb, John G. Dean, President Superintendent Clerk Attendance Officer

MEDICAL INSPECTORS

Julius Schiller, M. D. Emma McCleary,

School Physician School Nurse

STANDING COMMITTEES

Buildings, Grounds and Repairs— Messrs, Munn, Crane, and Dunlap. Teachers and Grievances— Messrs. Sherburne, Davey, and Timmerman. Finance and Audit— Messrs. Dwyer, Monaghan and Timmerman. Furniture, Supplies and Printing— Messrs. Smeallie, Dwyer, and Dunlap Textbooks, Library and Course of Study— Messrs. Monaghan, Crane and Sherburne.

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